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## Hand To Hand Fighting Above Seoul

Eighth Army HQ., Korea, Apr. 27.

The Chinese threw troops from five divisions into the assault toward Seoul on the western front, and the Allies and the Reds were locked in a hand to hand combat farther east near Kapyong, an Eighth Army communique announced today.

Allied warplanes from land and sea lashed at the onrushing hordes of Chinese Communists today through light rains, which threatened to give the Communists some respite from the storm of fire and bullets which have ripped their advancing columns for four days.

A Far East Air Force announcement said that light rains fell over Korea this morning, but the Allied warplanes took off despite the weather to support the hard pressed United Nations troops.

Air Force and Naval air units have mounted maximum efforts of 1,000 to 1,300 or more sorties daily since the Red offensive began on Sunday night.

In addition to hitting the advancing Communist troops on Thursday, three jet fighters chased four Communist jet planes, damaging one of them after the Communist jets ventured as far south as Kanyu, approximately 90 miles southeast of their base at Antung. No damage to friendly planes were reported.

B-29 Superforts hit North Korea airfields at Sunan and Pyongyang, reporting excellent results in their continuing campaign to prevent the use of airstrips south of Manchuria. —United Press.

### VAN FLEET AT FRONT

Somewhere in Korea, Apr. 27.

Lieut.-Gen. James A. Van Fleet made a surprise early morning visit to the front today (Friday) and declared confidently that his Eighth Army will halt the Chinese spring counter-offensive north of the Han River.

The husky commander of the UN ground forces in Korea dropped in at the forward command post of a UN division unannounced. He was briefed on the tactical situation and

conferred with the Division Commander for 15 minutes.

Gen. Van Fleet told correspondents that he was continuing "to fight the war of manoeuvre" advocated by Lieut.-Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway.

When asked: "Do you think the Eighth Army can stop the Chinese north of the Han River?" he replied with a decisive snap, "I do."

The General admitted that his troops had neither established a permanent line of defence nor ended their withdrawal.

"We are withdrawing in order. We are keeping units intact. We are taking a tremendous toll of the enemy, while ensuring only minimum losses to ourselves," said Gen. Van Fleet. —United Press.

### TO LEAVE SEOUL?

Tokyo, Apr. 26.

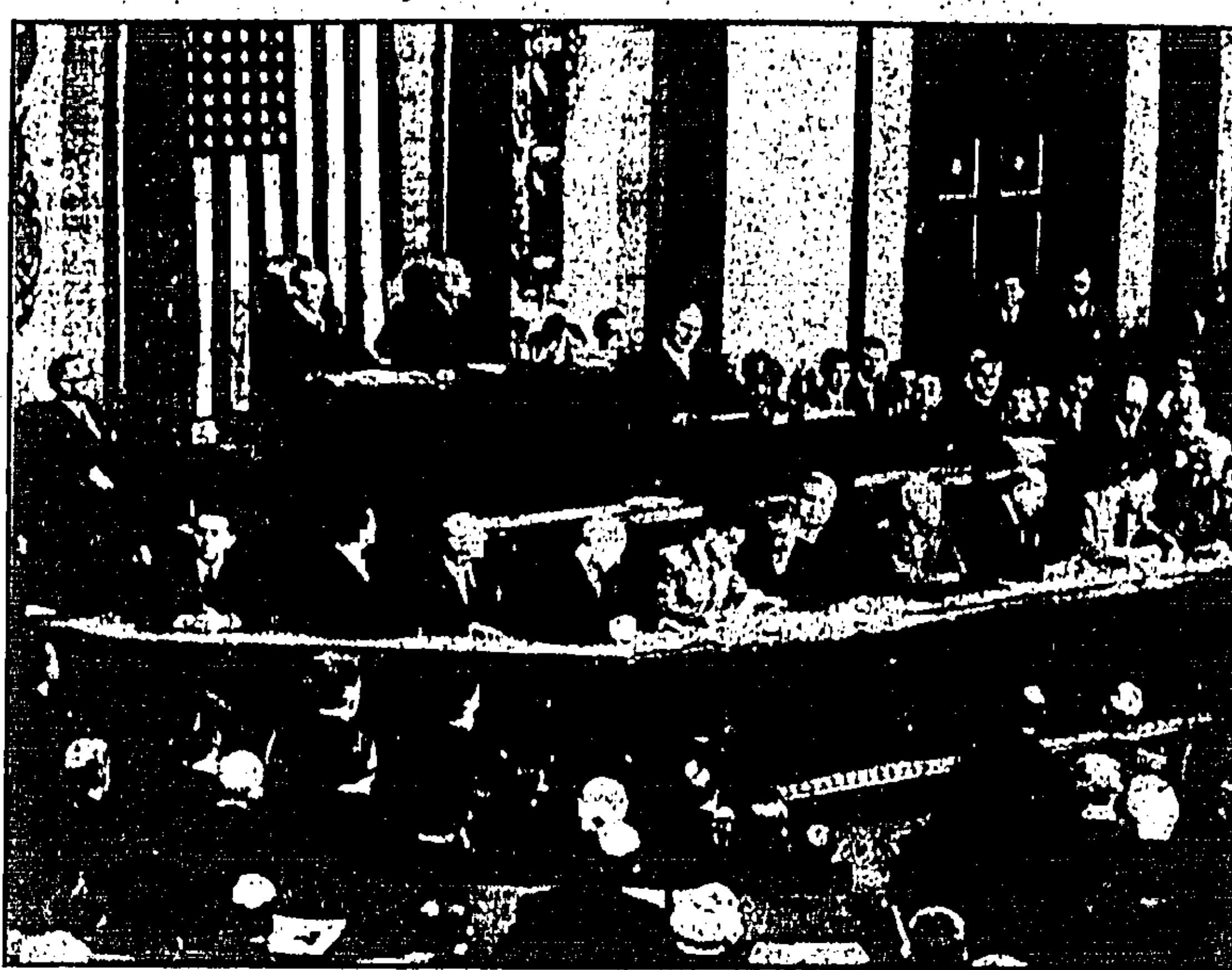
Observers here tonight believed that the United Nations forces would make no serious attempt to defend the battered South Korean capital of Seoul in face of the increasing Chinese Communist pressure on that sector of the front.

Frontline reports said that Allied troops on the west of the central front had fallen back to positions 25 and a half miles south of the line they held when the Communists' spring offensive began.

At one point the United Nations forces were reported to have been pushed back to the Pukhan River.

Commanders admitted that this greatly increased the immediate threat of the Communist drive on Seoul. —Reuter.

## Address To Congress



## Truman Requests Higher Taxes, Tighter Controls And "Fair Ceilings"

Washington, Apr. 26.

President Truman, saying that inflationary pressures "have not" reached their peak, today asked Congress for higher taxes, tighter credit controls and "fair ceilings" on farm and other products.

In a special message to Congress which urged speedy action, President Truman said, "The world situation could explode at any time and we must make every day count."

The President's request for "fair ceilings" on farm and other products was aimed at permitting tighter controls and food prices.

The President said, "I do believe that for price control purposes, the parity price for each commodity prevailing at the start of the normal marketing season should be applied through the balance of the marketing season, just as is the

case in most of our agricultural price support programmes.

"Parity is a form of computing the fair price to the farmer for certain products and is based on what the materials cost him."

"I recommend that the Defence Production Act be amended to provide for this. Under this amendment, the parity price will continue to be a minimum standard for each price ceiling."

He said that this sort of control would suffice to stabilise food prices for the time being.

### OTHER DEVICES

If that did not work, the President said, Congress would need to consider the use of other devices "including limited food subsidies to prevent necessary farm price increases from being reflected in rises in the cost of living."

In the field of credit control, President Truman asked for authority to regulate terms "on the sale of existing houses as well as new ones."

The Government now fixes down payment and other terms for sale of new houses but older dwellings do not come under the regulations.

These rules are aimed to prevent would-be buyers from bidding up the price of new homes offered at easy terms.

On taxes, President Truman repeated his earlier request for an increase this year of at least \$10,000,000,000.

The President had asked for an extension of the Defence Production Act which expires in June and provides authority for price ceilings and other controls.

He also listed changes he wants in the Act. These included authorisation for the Government "to build and operate defence plants where necessary to produce essential materials and equipment." —Reuter.

### PM WELL AGAIN

London, Apr. 26.

Doctors who have attended the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, during his five weeks' stay in hospital have reasons to suppose that his duodenal ulcer had now disappeared, a source in close touch with the Prime Minister said tonight.

Mr. Attlee, who left hospital today, is to resume his full duties in London on Monday. The source said that Mr. Attlee had had no pain when eating for about the last 10 days.

He would have to be careful not to undergo too much strain but he was intent on resuming his normal duties. —Reuter.

This historic photograph shows General MacArthur addressing Congress in Washington after his triumphant return to the United States last week following his dismissal by President Truman of his military commands in the Far East. Yesterday MacArthur was given a tremendous welcome in Chicago. —AP Picture.

### Cabinet Posts Filled

## Stokes To Head New Department

London, Apr. 26.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee plugged the last holes in his cabinet on Thursday night and named a millionaire Socialist to head the new department of raw materials.

But even as Mr. Attlee seemed to be getting his shaky Labour house in order, Mr. Winston Churchill sprang his anticipated attack with the announcement that the Conservatives would pin down the Government on the crucial raw materials question on the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Mr. Churchill was expected to ask questions intended to force the Left-wing



Mr. Richard Stokes

rebel, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, to vote against his late cabinet colleagues or back down on his warning that American stockpiling was undermining not only British rearmament but also domestic economy.

The Prime Minister picked Mr. Richard Stokes, 55, the Minister of Works, to succeed the late Mr. Ernest Bevan as Lord Privy Seal, but enlarged Mr. Stokes' responsibilities to make him primarily responsible for the securing of vital raw materials. —United Press.

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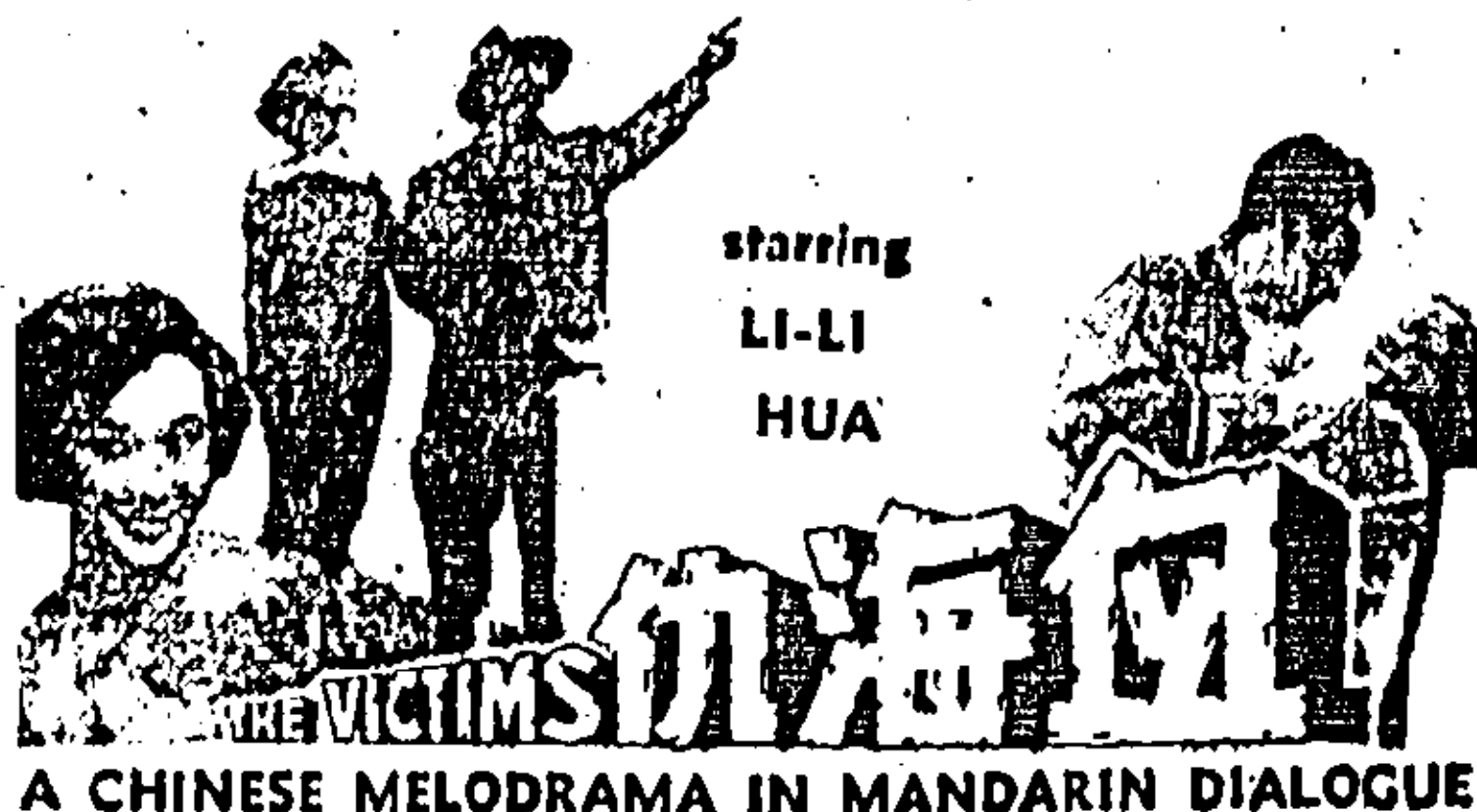


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## Guerilla Chief's Escape



Seen in a Delhi restaurant is General Yohas Beg (centre), 72-year-old Sinkiang guerilla leader, with his two sons. The anti-Red leader escaped from Sinkiang through Tibet to India. General Beg plans to go to Formosa.—AP Photo.

## Bill For Aid To India Is Introduced In US Senate

Washington, Apr. 26.

A bill to provide India with 2,000,000 tons of food grains to avert a threatened famine was introduced in the United States Senate today.

The bill, which has been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, would give India grains in two instalments over the next year—1,000,000 tons as a gift and 1,000,000 tons as a loan.

It is expected to come up for debate in a week.

The Senate Committee said that the interests of the United States in helping India were many and fundamental and explained that since an economically strong India was good insurance against Communist blanketing of Asia, India's development plan should go forward.

Another bill to come before the House of Representatives, the Lower House would provide the 2,000,000 tons as a loan.

In a report accompanying the bill, the Senate Committee hoped India in the near future would lift its embargo on shipments to the United States of monazite sands, an important atomic energy material.

### NOT PROPER

The Committee added, however, that it did not feel that it would be proper for the United States Government to use the grains as a device to ask or compel the Government of India to lift its embargo on monazite particularly in view of assurances received by the Committee that steps are being taken which are expected to protect American interests in this regard.

The report said that the Committee had carefully examined the availability of strategic materials from India with the thought that either the gift or supply on credit terms of wheat to India might provide an occasion for the procurement of such materials.

It pointed out that at present the United States are obtaining substantial quantities of a number of strategic materials from India.

"The interests of the United States in helping India are many and fundamental," the report said.

"Since an economically strong India is good insurance against a Communist blanketing of Asia, India's development plan should go forward. Diversion

of a large part of India's resources earmarked for the development programme to famine relief at this time might very well cause unrest that could lead to further Communist domination in Asia. A strong and vigorous India is of tremendous importance to the United States."

### EXTREMELY URGENT

The Committee said it was extremely urgent that the food grains should be sent to India so that they arrived as soon as possible.

It said that \$20,000,000 would be authorised to re-commis-

hope of winning the friendship of its adversary.

Every effort, he said, should be made to help both India and Pakistan.

In formally reporting the bill to the Senate, Mr. Guy Gillette (Democrat, Senator, Iowa) said that to help India meet the threatened famine each American would need to take less than \$1 from his pocket.

His mail showed most Americans were glad to be part of the humanitarian programme.

He asked the Senate to act on the bill so that wheat shipments could be started as soon as possible to India where, he said, many people are now starving.—Reuter.

### PRIVATE DRIVE

Washington, Apr. 26.  
A drive to obtain funds for India's food grain requirements was begun here today by a prominent Washington businessman, Mr. Thomas Salt, who sent a cheque for \$100 to India's Ambassador to the United States, Mrs. Viji Lakshmi Pandit.  
Mr. Salt said, "If Congress won't act, the people themselves must act."  
His cheque will buy 24 bags of wheat, Mr. Salt said, and he hoped that thousands of others would join him in the drive.—Reuter.

## Agreement With Peking

New Delhi, Apr. 26.  
Red China has agreed to sell to India—for cash—50,000 tons of grain sorghum to help relieve the Indian food shortage.

The Food Ministry said agreement was negotiated in Peking last night by K. B. Datta, Indian Joint Food Secretary.

The first of the 50,000 tons of grain sorghum is expected to be shipped in June through joint Indian-Chinese efforts to obtain shipping from various countries.—Associated Press.

sion 100 Liberty ships to carry the first 1,000,000 tons.

The report contained supplementary views of Mr. Theodore Green (Democrat, Senator, Rhode Island) who said that the food situation was largely man-made by the Government of India itself.

He added, "A large part of the trouble results from India's hostile policy towards Pakistan, and the people of the latter country necessarily regard help given India under these circumstances as a help which has the effect of 'weakening their own country.'"

Mr. Green said that Pakistan was a good friend of the United States and had lent armed assistance in Korea despite the fact that India was making it necessary for Pakistan to maintain troops on the borders of Kashmir.

### ACTION NOW

He was in favour of selling, exchanging or giving wheat to India but the United States should avoid the same man-made conditions every future year and the alienation of the friendship of one country in the

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## UN Forces In Korea

Washington, Apr. 26.  
The United Nations have about 550,000 ground, air, sea, supporting and police forces engaged in Korea.

Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the House Appropriations sub-Committee some two months ago 250,000 American troops were in Korea.

His testimony, made public last night, said these Americans plus 250,000 South Koreans amounted to 85 per cent of the United Nations forces. Thirteen other United Nations had committed approximately 35,000 men.

Mr. Rusk added that talks were under way in various capitals to "increase the Korean war manpower through replacements or entirely new forces."

Mr. Rusk's figures included 100,000 South Koreans assigned to security forces such as police. Official sources indicated that replacements and new troops despatched by the United States in the last two months boosted the total to at least 550,000.—United Press.

# America Accuses Russians Of Persistent Blocking Of Peace Efforts

Paris, Apr. 26.

The United States deputy, Dr. Philip Jessup, today charged Russia with persistently supporting the North Korean aggressors politically and materially and persistently opposing and trying to block the United Nations' efforts to end the Korean conflict.

Dr. Jessup's charge came in the form of a formal statement which he read at the 88th plenary session of the Big Four deputies.

It was delivered as a direct retort to yesterday's attack by the Soviet deputy, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, who charged the United States with aggression in Korea.

Mr. Gromyko had warned, "There will not be enough room in Korea for white crosses over the graves of interventionists if the fighting in Korea does not come to an end."

Today's meeting lasted only 40 minutes, the shortest so far. The deputies agreed to meet again tomorrow to resume efforts to draw up an agenda for a Foreign Ministers' conference.

After pointing out that the United States is one of the 40 "loyal members" of the United Nations who have helped or promised to help halt North Korean aggression, Dr. Jessup said:

"The Soviet Union is also an original signer of the Charter of the United Nations pledged to take effective collective measures for the suppression of acts of aggression."

"The Soviet Union has persistently supported North Korean aggression politically and materially."

"The Soviet Union has persistently opposed the efforts of the United Nations to restore peace."

GROMYKO'S REPORT

At the end of Dr. Jessup's statement, Mr. Gromyko reported that it was erroneous to call the North Koreans aggressors and charged that the real aggressor was the United States.

Dr. Jessup declared: "On June 25, North Korea—forces launched a sudden, brutal, unprovoked attack with armour and heavy arms."

After recalling the United Nations' moves to help the South Koreans and after charging Soviet Russia with supporting aggression, Dr. Jessup concluded: "Men of many nations are fighting and dying under the United Nations flag in Korea today to uphold the Charter, to prevent a third World War and to make peace secure."

"These are facts known to all peoples of the world who are free to know the truth. They speak louder than any words which representatives of the Soviet Union can utter here or elsewhere."—United Press.

## Burma Party Manifesto

Rangoon, Apr. 26.  
The Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, mainstay of the present Government of Burma, declared today that it would continue its policy of neutrality in international affairs and try to dissuade other countries from precipitating a third world war.

The statement was made in a policy manifesto issued for the June elections. Signed by the League's President, Premier Thakin Nu, the manifesto urged support for the League, which fought the Japanese Fascists and achieved the country's independence.

During its three years' rule, the League Government had distributed nearly 15 crores of rupees in agricultural loans and remitted nearly seven crores, which the poverty-stricken peasants had been unable to repay, the manifesto said. (One crore of rupees is the equivalent of 10 million rupees).—Reuter.

"Ike" Back In Paris

Paris, Apr. 26.  
General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army, returned here by air today from Italy, where he inspected the Italian divisions assigned to the Atlantic Army.—Reuter.

## Arms Aid Must Be Continued

Washington, Apr. 26.

President Truman told Congress today that the foreign arms aid programme must be continued as long as needed to help the free nations build their defence.

"The price will be high, but it is a price which the free nations can pay and it is the price they must pay if they wish to preserve their freedom," the President said in the second semi-annual report on the national defence assistance programme.—Reuter.

## U.S. Listens To British Pleas

Dunoon, Apr. 26.

Mr. Hector MacNeil, Secretary of State for Scotland, said today that the United States had listened to the needs of British for raw materials.

Addressing the Scottish Trades Union Congress, he said that if America allowed Britain to go short of essential raw materials the effects would be felt over the whole of production.

But the British Government was not without hope that America and other nations concerned were aware of her difficulties or were willing to contribute to their ease.

"The recent statement of the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, is witness to the reasonableness of our expectation in this respect," he added.

"It is a forthright and helpful statement that we are allies and will be treated as allies."

The strongest representations had been made to the United States, including the visit to Washington of Mr. Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, and that we have had a sympathetic reception to our pleas," he said.—Reuter.

## Spanish Strikes At An End

Madrid, Apr. 26.

The four-day-old strike in the Bilbao and San Sebastian areas of Northern Spain ended today as workers, who had walked out in protest at the cost of living, went back to their factories.

A few thousand men still remained out at Pasajes and Zarauz and some printing and metal works plants in San Sebastian were still idle.—Reuter.

## Vote Of Confidence

Brussels, Apr. 26.

A virtual vote of confidence was obtained by Belgium's all-Catholic Government today when the Chamber of Deputies passed a Government majority resolution concerning the Belgio-Grain Marshall Aid Fund dispute.

Votes in favour totalled 100, against 89. One Liberal member abstained.—Reuter.

## Ottawa View Of Bombing Issue

Raids On Manchuria Might Be Necessary

Ottawa, Apr. 26.

The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester B. Pearson, told the House of Commons today that the bombing of Manchurian air bases may become necessary from the United Nations military point of view even at the risk of extending the war in Korea.

Mr. Pearson said: "It is our view that those countries participating in the military operations in Korea should be consulted with regard to the implications of such action and with regard to any retaliatory action that may be required to meet it."

The bombing of Manchuria might become unavoidable and a decision might have to be made on the spot without referring back to member nations.

Mr. Pearson said: "The risk of precipitating an extension of the war in Korea would have to be weighed against the military necessity of bombing Manchurian bases."

No decision had been reached by the United Nations countries which have troops participating in the Korean war, but the question had been under discussion for five months. The United States, which raised the question first, asked Canada for a reply, pointing out that a strong case could be made out for international law for retaliating against any attack on United Nations forces from behind the Manchurian boundary.—United Press.

## Taft Attack On Bradley

Washington, Apr. 26.

Senator Robert Taft today charged that General Omar Bradley and the Joint Chiefs of Staff were absolutely under the control of Administration political leaders. His confidence in them was shaken.

The Senate Republican policy leader made the statement during another round of the heated debate on General MacArthur's dismissal by President Truman in the foreign policy row.

He maintained that a recent speech by General Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was in effect written in the State Department. He referred to General Bradley's address in Chicago, in which the general warned against adopting General MacArthur's policy for broadening the Korean war.

Senator Taft recalled that the Joint Chiefs recommended defence spending a year ago of \$13,000,000,000 and considered \$19,000,000,000 more—but were now seeking a spending total of about \$30,000,000,000.

"They say it takes four times as much to defend the United States than they did a year ago," he said.—United Press.

Melbourne, Apr. 26.  
Prince Niboch Dikoul, head of the Income Tax branch of the Thailand Revenue Department, arrived by air in Sydney tonight from New Zealand to study the Australian taxation system.—Reuter.

### POP



### POP



### POP



### POP



### POP



### POP





# BRITISH TROOPS WIN A GREAT VICTORY ON THE WESTERN FLANK

(From EDWARD HEWAT)

Front Line in Korea, Apr. 26.

British troops in Korea have fought for 80 hours without a break and have not given a yard of ground. They have won a mighty, but bloody, victory.

The Gloucester Regiment was cut off for three days. Every hour it was attacked by wave after wave of fresh Chinese.

## Rita Divorce Denial

Paris, Apr. 26. Prince Aly Khan said today that Rita Hayworth has said nothing to him about divorce, and Aly's lawyer added the divorce reports were "stupid," "scandalous" and "ridiculous."

Prince Aly told reporters last night: "I have no intention of divorce. I like my wife. She has not said anything to me about divorce. I am very happy."—United Press.

## Mr. Morrison's Paris Trip

London, Apr. 26. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Foreign Secretary, left for Paris today to attend tomorrow's meeting of the Council for the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC). He hopes to return on Saturday.

Asked about a suggestion that he would visit Washington to discuss Anglo-American relations with Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, Mr. Morrison said that nothing had yet been fixed.

It depended, he added, on the present meeting of the Foreign Ministers' deputies in Paris. "If it comes off I shall probably be going to Washington but we have got to get over this one first," he said.

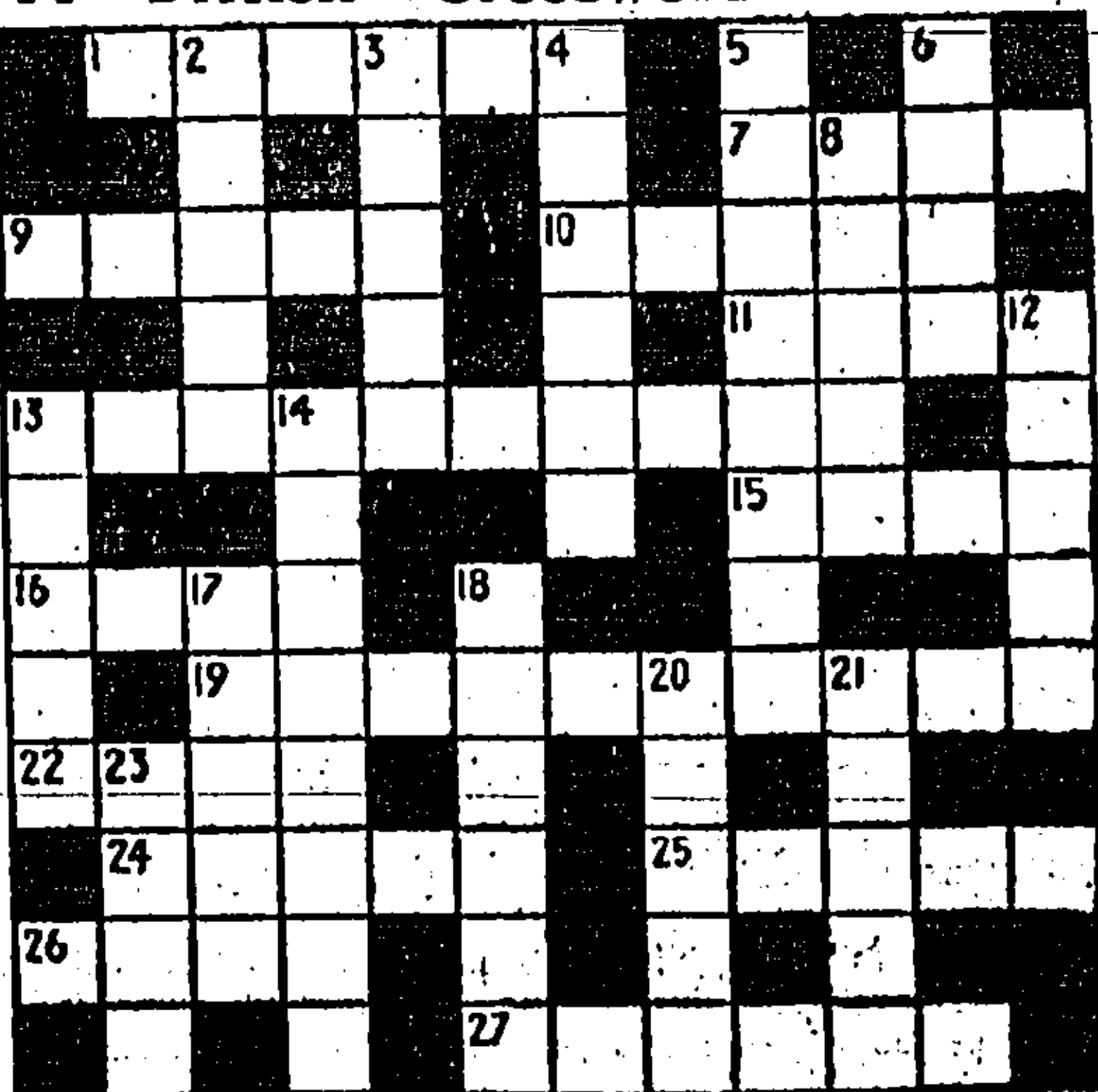
Mr. Morrison did not expect "any high drama" to result from the talks. He did not intend to take part in the meetings of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' deputies, who are working on the agenda for a full-scale conference between East and West on world problems.

The principal business at tomorrow's OEEC meeting would be the election of officers for the coming year and consideration of a Swedish proposal for the closer association and eventual amalgamation of the OEEC and the Council of Europe.

## Arabs' Decision

Damascus, Apr. 26. The Arab League has agreed to a Syrian request for the indefinite postponement of the Arab League Council, scheduled for April 28. The Secretariat of the seven-nation League informed Syria of the member nations' decision in a cable today.—Reuter.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Wood (9).
  - Spoken (4).
  - Village (5).
  - Divide (5).
  - Assess (4).
  - Enlighten (10).
  - Detail (4).
  - Book (4).
  - Medicine (10).
  - Decline (4).
  - Balanced (8).
  - Innocent (5).
  - Slave (4).
  - Dish (9).
- DOWN**
- Unit (5).
  - Fish (8).
  - Dwell (8).
  - Changeable (8).
  - Loose (4).
  - Fallen (5).
  - Frolics (5).
  - Duty (5).
  - Recognise (8).
  - Letter (6).
  - Respectable (10).
  - Crouch (8).
  - Hard (5).
  - Peak (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:** Across: 1. Morocco, 4. Tempo, 7. Dilemma, 8. Steps, 10. Road, 12. Liberal, 13. Begon, 14. Suez, 17. Tia, 18. Tondo, 20. Demagog, 21. Love, 23. Blame, 24. Terrain, 25. Lamp, 26. Delectable, Down: 1. Moderate, 2. Reliable, 3. Sled, 5. Briton, 6. Poplar, 9. Throb, 11. Detour, 12. Later, 15. Rectitude, 16. Lament, 18. Lumber, 22. Tame.

The Regiment was ordered to hold its hill instead of fighting its way out, and did. And only last evening did the order come to fight its way back. By the end only remnants of the Battalion were left.

Both British brigades were in key places in the United Nations line. The 29th took the brunt of the main Chinese attack in the west; the Empire Brigade was thrown in, too. The retreat was in front of the main drive in the centre.

And both held their positions, slaughtering at least 5,000 Chinese and steady the United Nations line.

What happened to the 29th Brigade is written in terse military language in the Brigade log. This is what it stated: The Chinese started shelling the Brigade position along the wide Imjin River, north of Seoul, at dusk on Sunday. A few hours later Chinese infantry came in blowing bugles and firing machine-guns.

The Northumberland Fusiliers and a Belgian unit—which was attached to the Brigade—were attacked first. It was the Belgians' first real action and they were in position on the north bank of the River.

Within an hour the Belgians were cut off. The Chinese got behind them and attacked. A small force of the Royal Ulster Rifles was guarding a bridge across the River—the Belgians' line of escape.

In the early hours of Monday morning the Gloucesters on the left of the Northumberland Fusiliers were attacked. Between them the Gloucesters and Fusiliers were holding a seven-mile front along the Imjin.

The Royal Ulster Rifles were sent to help the Fusiliers who had had one company badly hit. The officer in charge of this company was wounded in the foot, thigh and head but stayed with his men.

## RESCUE BID

At dusk a Task Force of Centurion tanks and some of the Ulsters went to try and rescue the Belgians—who were still surrounded. The Task Force crossed the River and was heading for the Belgians when it was ambushed from all sides. The Task Force fought for two hours before it got away across the bridge again.

This left the Belgians alone once more and they were ordered to get away as best they could. They struck to the right and reached another United Nations unit and safety. Immediately they went round and joined the Brigade.

It was on Monday night that the Gloucesters were cut off on the left. They were surrounded as they perched on top of a 2,000-foot hill on the south bank of the River. And there they were to stay.

They were in radio touch with the Brigade and their orders were, "Hold on."

## DEAD FILED UP

All Tuesday the Gloucesters were attacked. Chinese waves came at them every few minutes and they killed so many they started to run short of ammunition.

The Chinese dead rolled down the hill and lay in heaps so that fresh waves of the enemy had to climb over them.

On Tuesday night the Chinese got right into the Brigade area, cutting off the Battalion from Headquarters. Headquarters was shot up with rifles and light machine-guns.

Even the gunners were attacked.

The Chinese established themselves across the road down which the Battalions must come if they were ordered out. That order came yesterday. The Brigade was told to give up the ground it had fought so hard to hold.

The Centurions burst their way up the road to the Ulsters and the Fusiliers. To get to the Gloucesters was out of the question although they had tried.

## WORST YET

As no ground forces could reach the Gloucesters, hover planes were sent to their hill to take in food and water and bring out the wounded. But the Chinese fire was too thick for the pilots to get down. So a Dakota plane was sent over. It had ammunition but no food.

The Fusiliers and the Ulsters withdrew down the road under tank cover as their worst time yet. Incidents are remembered: one lieutenant-colonel, climbing into a jeep to report to the brigadier, being killed by grenades before he went 200 yards; wounded and dead together on the same lorries; men running to the hills to avoid road blocks; a wounded Fusilier rolling against the exhaust of the tank and being burned to death. All horrible, but that was what it was like.

Later when the battalions collected, it was found that those who took to the hills fared better than those who went on the tanks. Usually only five men arrived back alive on the back of any Centurion.

While the Fusiliers and Ulsters were getting out, a radio signal went to the Gloucesters at last. "Fight your way out as best you can."

At 5 o'clock yesterday the Gloucesters radio went off the air forever.

The men started to move off the hill. Behind them they had to leave their dead—and some wounded.

## COLONEL STAYS

The colonel decided to stay with his wounded.

The tanks led the survivors to the Allied headquarters. British trucks—warned by tank radio—were there to meet them. This morning an all-too-small band rejoined the Brigade.

Many were too tired to walk, almost too tired to talk. They were caked with dust, their eyes were sunk deep in their heads, they had thick stubble on their faces and their clothes were tattered and useless.

Back in Seoul today a long line of refugees, carrying all their belongings, were patiently waiting to cross the Han River bridges to the south.

A Korean student was working in his yard. With home-made tools he was chiselling an obelisk in marble. And the inscription was, "In memory of the British troops who died in Happy Valley on January 8 and 9. Happy Valley is just nine miles from the Gloucesters' hill. And it looks as if the old student will have another job to do.—London Express Service.



This exhibit won first prize in the Open Decorative Classes at the Royal Horticultural Society's Daffodil Show at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London. This section was for an arrangement suitable for a side table.

## Britain Urged To Accept Iran Oil Nationalisation

London, Apr. 26.

It was learned today that the United States urged Britain to accept nationalisation of Iran's oil fields and strike the best possible bargain with the Iranian Government to continue receiving oil.

The Americans have been very careful not to give the impression that they are intervening in the Iranian question, but it was known they were consulting very closely with the British on a solution.

The American view was said to be that nationalisation of Iran's fields was already a fait accompli, but did not necessarily mean that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, largely owned by the British Government, would be squeezed out. It was felt the patriotic fervour behind the Iranian trouble would be removed if the people felt they owned their industry. But at the same time, a deal could be worked out whereby British

technicians and managers stayed in their positions.

British acceptance of that viewpoint was still in doubt, but an authoritative British source acknowledged that the Government would consider a plan which goes further than the proposed 50-50 sharing of oil revenue between the AIOC and the Iranian Government. This plan was said to envisage creation of a nationalised company within Iran which would handle the job of getting oil out of the ground and selling it in the crude stage. AIOC would continue refinery processes and marketing of the finished product.

However, that idea did not go as far as the Americans would suggest and there was serious question whether the Iranians would accept it, on the grounds that they would still not be getting full control of their industry. The overall situation in Iran was said to have eased, meanwhile. The strike at the great Abadan refinery had ended and restlessness in the country quieted. Informed sources did not put too much significance in the recently reported visit of Russian oil experts to Iran. There was no sign that the Soviet Union was making a serious attempt to intervene in the situation there.—United Press.

## IRAQI DEMANDS

London, Apr. 26. Top representatives of the British-operated Iraq Petroleum Company are leaving for Baghdad over the week-end to discuss Iraqi demands for higher revenue and increased oil output.

British industrialists who returned from initial talks in Baghdad last week are taking back new proposals designed to meet at least some of Iraq's demands for better terms for their oil.—United Press.

## Oslo Scandal

Oslo, Apr. 26. The police here are preparing an indictment against Per Edvard Danneberg, 35-year-old Communist son of Norway's Naval Commander-in-Chief, who was arrested last week on suspicion of conspiring with representatives of a foreign power.

Danneberg was arrested while talking to an unidentified diplomat at a tram station just outside Oslo. A member of the Communist Party, he worked in the Norwegian Navy Office, which comes under the authority of the Ministry of Defence. He was arrested after a long investigation.

## Turkey Plug To Stop Communism KEY TO WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN

Philadelphia, Apr. 26. Mr. Feridun Cemal Erkin, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, said today that it was not possible to defend the Western Mediterranean unless defence of the Eastern Mediterranean is integrated into the general defence system of Europe.

"Turkey is the vital key of the whole Mediterranean—the plug which stops Communism from rolling towards the South," Mr. Erkin told a joint luncheon meeting of the World Affairs Council and Chamber of Commerce in Philadelphia.

"The collapse of Turkey would mean collapse of the Mediterranean. It is needless to mention the adverse effects of such a situation on European and American security."

The Atlantic Pact, which Turkey seeks to join, had only partly rectified the artificial situation of free Europe which formed the basis for the Western European Union.

"In my opinion, the main reason Turkey and Greece have not been admitted to the Atlantic Pact up to this date may be described to the original spirit of exclusivism which continues to prevail in the structure of the Western European Union."

Korea constituted a test of United Nations vitality. Only a limited number of nations were actively supporting the UN objectives there. He warned that the Korean incident could repeat itself anywhere any time and served to remind that the United Nations could not wait to improvise a collective force until aggression has taken place.

Mr. Erkin's appearance here marked the opening of Turkish Week in Philadelphia.—United Press.

## Press Visit To Britain

London, Apr. 26.

The Indian and Ceylonese Press delegation, here for a month at the India Office, have now approved a programme of travelling and sightseeing which will take them as far north as Dundee.

The party, in addition to visiting the Festival of Britain and the British Industries Fair, will attend a session at the House of Commons, see Scottish hydro-electric schemes, and a Clyde shipyard, and inspect motor, rubber and tea-blending factories up and down the country.—Reuter.

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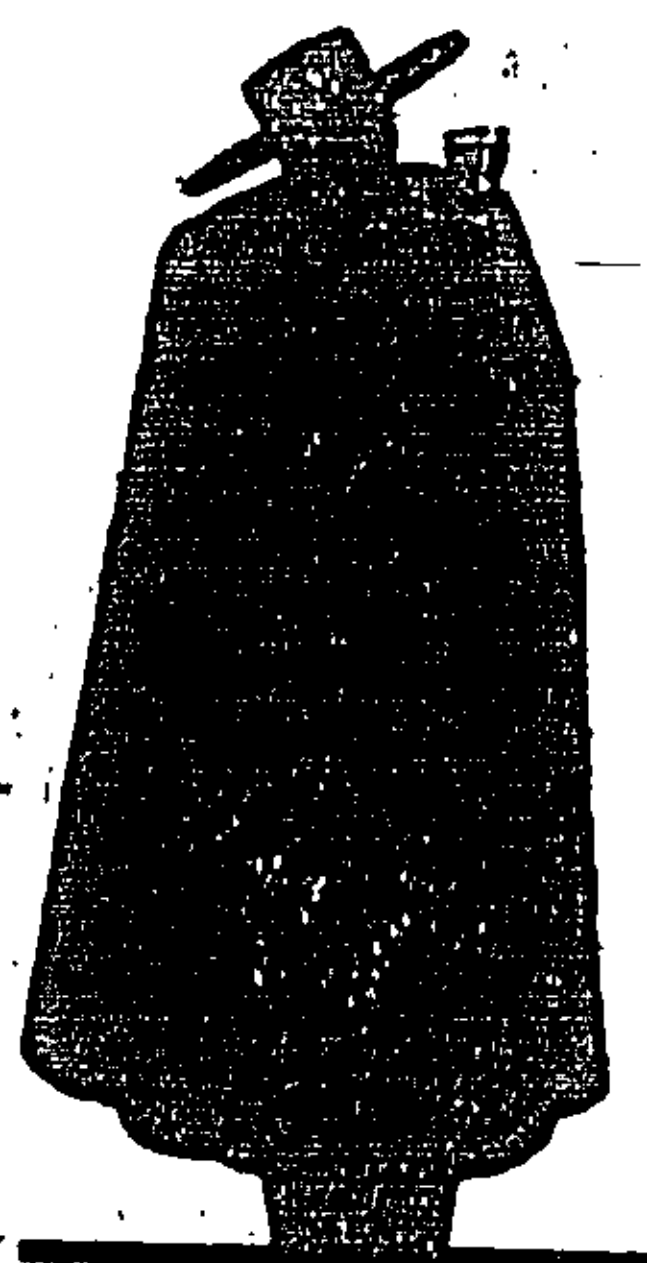
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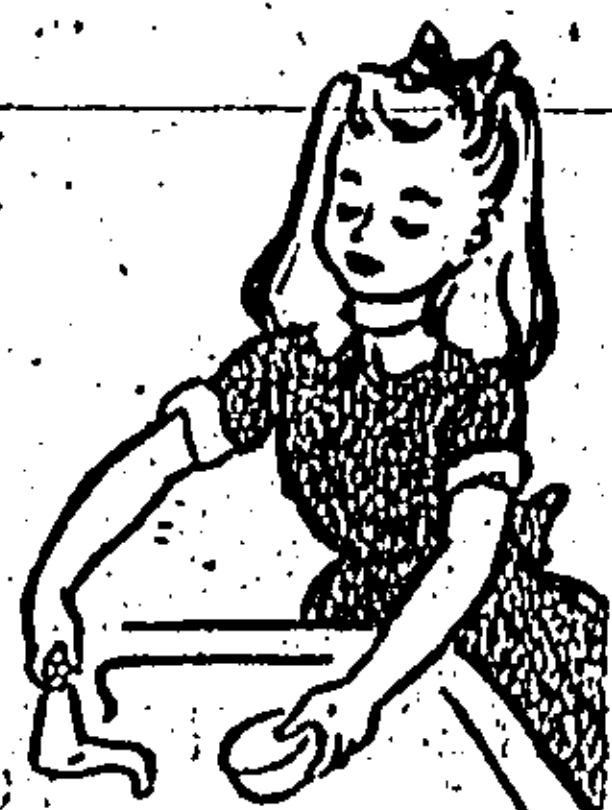
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# THE MACARTHUR BALLYHOO

## Don't be fooled by it!

by **ROBERT E. SHERWOOD**

★ Author of the plays "Idiot's Delight" and "The Petrified Forest"; Editor of "The White House Papers of Harry L. Hopkins"; and for some years one of the group of personal advisers to President Roosevelt.

**H**ARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States, may have made his full share of mistakes, but no one of them could be attributed to lack of guts.

His "relief" (a polite word for sacking) of General MacArthur required courage of Olympian proportions. This is difficult if not impossible to explain, especially here in this country, where generals are rigorously kept in their place.

The fact that MacArthur's position is unique is not due primarily to his admitted brilliance as a soldier. It is due to his deliberate, prolonged, and widely publicised opposition to policies laid down by his Commander-in-Chief, the President. And that applied to Franklin D. Roosevelt as well as to Mr. Truman.

The record of MacArthur's insubordination goes back nine years. Im-

Roosevelt ordered him out of the doomed bastion of Bataan and Corregidor in the Philippines, put him in command of the entire South-West Pacific area from Australia, awarded him the Congressional Medal of Honour, the American equivalent of the V.C. The President never missed an opportunity, in his speeches, to pay glowing tribute to the valiant general.

### Prime Issue

**A**ND MacArthur seldom missed an opportunity to lend himself to Roosevelt's opponents as a prime political issue.

In January 1945 I was asked by the Secretary of the Navy (the late James Forrestal) to go on a special mission with the Fleet in the Pacific.

When President Roosevelt heard of this he sent for me and instructed me to make an effort to get to the Philippines, where MacArthur was then fighting, and try to see the general.



### THE ONLY TIME THEY MET

At Wake Island in October last Mr. Truman flew out half way across the Pacific to meet MacArthur. They were reported to have reached 'complete unanimity' in the Far East policy.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, and the Combined Chiefs of Staff decided that priority be given to the war in Europe, that Hitler must be beaten first before the waging of all-out war on Japan.

This decision irked MacArthur, and his resentments multiplied when his former subordinate, General Eisenhower, was selected to command first the operations in North Africa and then the massive invasion of Northern France.

MacArthur saw Eisenhower getting the bulk of the arms and men, the ships and aeroplanes, that he craved—and he has seen the same situation developing again.

Throughout the war, he pleaded his cause through all the elements in the U.S. Congress and Press most bitterly hostile to Roosevelt. He became the hero of the isolationists who were eager to discredit the President.

### Unity Needed

**R**OOSEVELT did not underrate MacArthur's prestige. He knew that disciplinary measures against this spectacular personality would damage national unity in the midst of crisis when unity was needed most.

Actually, Roosevelt was largely responsible for the promotion of MacArthur's prestige, which had sunk very low during the Administration of Herbert Hoover.

ed very far away. I needed to ask him only once.

He launched forth on a most eloquent dissertation on the Japanese past, present, and future. He amazed me by expressing the view (subsequently proved accurate) that the Japanese would prove more tractable than the Germans.

His paragraphs, sentences, phrases were perfectly constructed, turned, rounded. He delivered them with the grand manner and assurance of an accomplished Shakespearian actor.

I was also surprised by the liberality of his point of view. The words that he uttered there in Manila were fulfilled by his actions in Japan during the next six years.

However, favourably as I was impressed with the general, I was dismayed by much that I heard from his staff.

Their utter disloyalty to the President—to the Chief of Staff of the Army,

Roosevelt, who was then about to leave for Yalta, told me that it was extremely difficult for Washington to keep in full communication with MacArthur or to know what was really going on in that remarkable, mysterious mind.

Various high-ranking emissaries had been sent out, and often MacArthur refused to see them because of "pressure of duties."

Sometimes he even refused them admission into his vast theatre of war, pleading "lack of billeting facilities."

The President figured that since I was an obscure civilian I might get through where others of far greater authority had failed. He gave me a personal letter of introduction.

It started "My dear Douglas"—and it expressed the "hope" that perhaps the general would find time for a talk with me.

### He Talked

**T**HERE was considerable doubt whether even that letter would work. But it did.

MacArthur received me most graciously and as hospitably as was possible in shattered Manila, where armed Japanese soldiers were still lurking in the ruins and killing when they could.

I had some three hours with the general. He talked and I listened. I was enormously impressed.

He seemed to be the most fluent user of the English language that I had ever heard, with the inevitable exception of G.B.S.

My principal job was to sound him out on his ideas for the future military government of Japan after victory, which then seem-

ed very far away. I needed to ask him only once.

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However, favourably as I was impressed with the general, I was dismayed by much that I heard from his staff.

Their utter disloyalty to the President—to the Chief of Staff of the Army,

General Marshall — was shocking.

And I was well aware that they would never utter a word, especially to a stranger, that was at variance with MacArthur's own private opinions.

One general said to me, "I thank God I don't have to serve Washington, where every policy decision is dictated by British Imperialists or Russian Communists."

While I was in Manila a newspaper correspondent told me of a report that the American in Germany had established a bridgehead across the Rhine at Remagen.

I went immediately to get confirmation of this momentous news from General Willoughby, who was, and still is, MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence.

Willoughby professed total ignorance of the situation in Europe. "We don't give a damn about that theatre," he said. "We know Eisenhower out there. We don't think much of him."

(I have more than a suspicion that this sentiment was warmly reciprocated by Ike.)

### Volcanic

**W**HEN I returned to Washington and reported to the President what I had heard from MacArthur, Roosevelt said, somewhat wistfully, "I wish that he would sometimes tell some of these things to me."

Roosevelt had profound respect for MacArthur's great qualities as a soldier. He considered the campaigns in New Guinea and the Philippines to be masterpieces of strategy, of improvisation and daring.

But Roosevelt also knew that MacArthur had the kind of volcanic ambition which, in other times, might have impelled him to assume the mantle of Consul and then of Emperor.

And now Harry Truman, the peppery little man from Missouri, has reduced mighty Caesar

to the lowest rank of all—civilian.

The repercussions of this courageous action are already audible, 3,000 miles away.

Truman's domestic foes are attempting gleefully to blow it up into an act of high treason.

MacArthur can ride into Washington on a white horse, if he chooses to do so, and there is scant reason for hope that he will choose a less flamboyant entrance.

It will be the biggest outburst of ballyhoo since the Return from Elba. But can it be kept up for 100 days?

MacArthur will be hailed as the supreme standard-bearer against the Communist menace. But sober judgment will reveal the reverse to be the truth.

### Stood Firm

**N**OTHING could have delighted Stalin and Co. more than to have Truman, Acheson, and Marshall yield to the urgings of MacArthur and his isolationist adherents and commit the United States to an interminable war on the mainland of East Asia.

The would have meant, for America, forsaking all others, including Western Europe. It would have meant ultimate, albeit surrenders to the cynical imperialists in the Kremlin.

Harry Truman stood firm against that and I have enough confidence in the good sense of my countrymen to believe they will support their President.

People should not forget that there is another highly important American military figure in this confused picture, and his influence on public opinion will not be negligible.

In the current Broadway success, "Call Me Madam," there is a song by Irving Berlin that brings down the house at every performance. It is applauded and cheered and encored again and again.

The title of this song is:—

"They Like Ike."

(London Express Service.)

## No 'peep' for the President

From **NEWELL ROGERS**

**NEW YORK.**

**I**N addition to his all-out political struggle over MacArthur, President Truman has another major issue on his hands—about "The Conscience of the Senate."

Senator Charles Tobey earned this title for his impatient thunderings at the recent TV crime hearings; they made gangsters flinch and stutter. Fearfully, he called on his fellow citizens to return to the paths of civic honesty.

Now Senator Tobey has turned to the alleged shortcomings of officials in a Government loan agency. Twice he telephoned Truman about it.

First time, he says, the President accused Senators of misusing their influence to get loans for constituents.

The second time Truman said he had no evidence of this. And Tobey says a recorder took down Truman's words.

"Outrageous," says a Truman aide. The Federal Communications Commission says it is illegal, unless the recorder goes "peep" every 15 seconds over the line to warn the other speaker.

So a public debate is raging: For such a thing, shouldn't the conscience of the Senate's conscience be pecked?

**COMIC STRIPS** are going on exhibition—first time anywhere—at the Metropolitan Art Museum, which is New York's British Museum and National Gallery in one. Says the museum authority: "Fart of America's culture."

**FLAT** owners of St. Petersburg, Florida resort, are offering to waive a day's rent for each rainy day in May or June. Weather records indicate a safe bet.

**POLICE** unwittingly broke up a funeral procession at Atlanta, Georgia. A brother-in-law of the dead man, a pall-bearer, two flower girls, and a Negro preacher's son dropped in to buy lottery tickets at a house along the route just as police were raiding the place.

## David Temple Roberts' Festival Guide

# AWAY FROM THE SKYLON

**LONDON.** THE Festival of Britain is designed to be as all-embracing as possible. So it will be difficult to escape from. Almost everyone is doing something and will label it "for the Festival"—which means they will charge what the traffic can be expected to bear.

For this Festival we are becoming rather Swiss, if you know what I mean. But I think there are ways I can recommend to enable you, by using some ingenuity, to see Britain during the Festival, without seeing the Festival in Britain.

The first trick is to arrive in Britain by a strange route. If you come from Scandinavia you will find steamers that arrive at Hull or Newcastle. From the Continent of Europe there are flights to Manchester; cross-Channel travellers might slip away at Dover or Folkestone and explore the Romney Marsh—which is becoming known as the "Ealing Studios country", the setting for English films.

If you come by plane from America then choose one that lands at Shannon, which is in Eire, and leave the plane there. The sea crossing might then be made from Stranraer to Larne in Southern Scotland, within reach of the Highlands. But be cautious about these Highlands.

All the summer the Scots will be organising what they call Games. You must try to avoid these "colourful spectacles." They usually take place in large fields. Even if it does not rain there are rarely any seats and the ground is as wet as an Irish bog. The whole performance is accompanied by a wailing sound called "fiddle on the pipes." The Scottish places that should be avoided for fear of this highland debauch are Blair Atholl, Braemar, and almost anywhere round Loch Lomond.

But there are many other ways of seeing Scotland. Don't go to Skye, though you may have seen films in technicolour about peasant girls with broad-set dark eyes who have fathers always doing big business in home-woven cloth. If you want to find a strange Scotland try Caithness in the far North. Here live a jealous, exclusive, proud, and odd people—wildly proud of their remote "Northland" with its flint walls be-

tween fields, its bare rolling hillsides. In the summer this northernmost coast of Britain is one of the most beautiful. The water for bathing is surprisingly warm—the Gulf Stream again. That is for the romantic.

But for comfort lovers who are really frightened of the Festival I recommend staying in Ireland and studying how the Englishman thinks he lived before the war. A certain sort of Englishman (and his wife) has come back to Ireland. It is comfortable for retirement, and servants still touch their forelocks. So if you want to see old English country life with the Squire in his Hall, and his womenfolk in jodhpurs at point-to-point meetings, then stay in John Bull's Other Island for your Festival.

For the urbane who enjoy life in the Big City and who want to see London without being herded by Festival guides or conducted tours, I have some recommendations. The pleasantest cheap way to "see London" is from the top of a bus on a summer evening after seven o'clock. Do not try to start earlier as the buses will be overcrowded. But you will find them fairly empty from that hour until some time after ten in the evening.

You will need a good guide book and a bus map to choose the route. You will find the No. 11 bus gives a good view of Westminster, Parliament, Whitehall and Trafalgar Square. Another good choice is No. 9 which runs from St Paul's along the "royal route" of the Strand to Trafalgar Square. Picaresquely, finally past Winston Churchill's house into the depths of respectable Kensington. This bus-route plan may be inconvenient, because it clashes with the usual hour for dinner in your hotel. But that may be an advantage.

The drawback of London is that it is hard to escape from without a car. The nearest countryside is probably Epping Forest, in the unfashionable Northeast. London visitors in the summer complain of the lack of out-of-door cafe terraces—I can think of very few except a "pub" in Kensington (the "Scandale", beside the "Edwards Square") and "The Royal Arms" in Hampstead, but the latter will probably be Festival-best with crowds.

London social life is based on the assumption that during the afternoon half London takes tea in the homes of the other half. Join in this, if you can; do not

try to sight-see in the afternoon—it is dry, thirsty and crowded.

But the greatest attraction of Britain is being bored in the countryside. Few visitors will find grandeur or surprise in British country. Its particular faculty is the breaking up of space with hedges, trees and undulating hills, and the breaking up of time with idle conversation, getting lost in country lanes, and talking about tomorrow's weather.

To appreciate these things it is scarcely necessary to choose a village, or even a county—any will do—but personally, I think it is a little safer to settle in a southern county of England, not too near London, out of range of the commuter. Inland is safer than the seaside—this summer—and the small country town with a hotel that does not advertise will often give much more comfort and value than the hotel that does advertise.

One useful tactical move with obscure hotels is to arrive

and ask suspiciously what the hotel charges are, then offer to pay about a fifth more, (which will still be much lower than rates at the public-house hotel), saying that you think it is very cheap, and you like comfort. The results are usually excellent. This sort of England can be enjoyed—in spite of the Festival.

It is well to remember that the most important person in the neighbourhood is usually the local Minister of the Church of England. He will be called either "The Vicar" or "The Rector"—the two titles mean the same thing. The Church of England, two hundred years ago, adopted the effective social and political policy of stationing one "gentleman"—complete with classical education and sporting tastes—in each village. The policy remains, though the incumbent is often impoverished. (Continued on Page 7)

**RELAX**  
on a Round-Trip to  
**JAPAN**

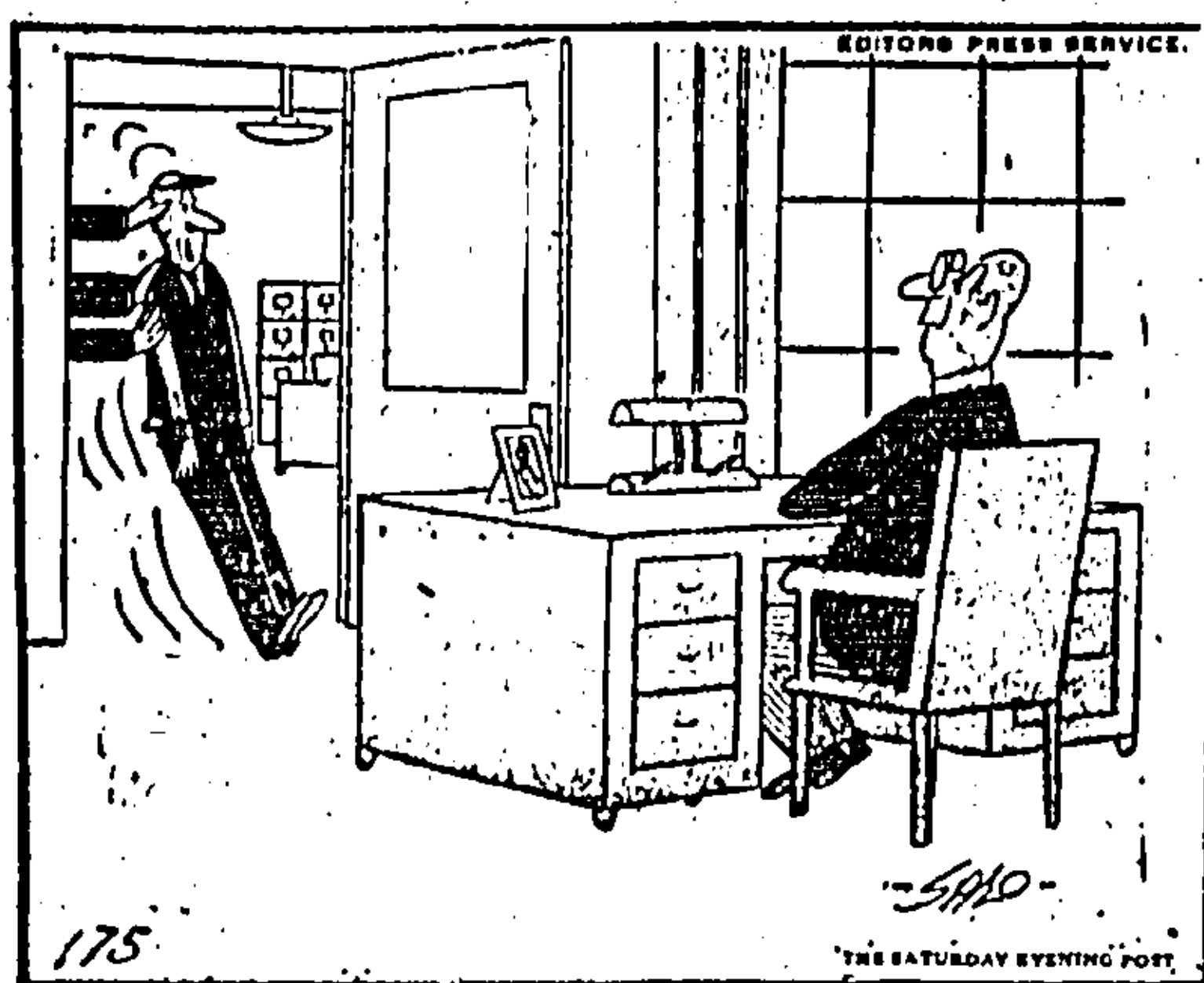
The following SPECIAL REDUCED FARES will be available during the forthcoming summer period (April 1st to October 31st.).

**First Class by:**  
"TAIYUAN", "CHANGTE",  
"TAIYUAN" or Saloon "A"  
by "CHANGSHA"..... \$600  
"ANKING", "ANSHUN" or Saloon  
"B" by "CHANGSHA" .. \$550

**Second Class by:**  
"TAIYUAN", "CHANGTE",  
"TAIYUAN", C.N. CO. one-class  
Coastwise..... \$500  
for further particulars, consult—

**Butterfield & Swire**  
(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)





"Sir, the office staff has selected me to present certain demands . . ."

## BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

WHO would have guessed that among the Things We Must Not do today is included the depositing of granulated cork behind a market stall?

Surely there cannot be a great rush to do this. It can hardly be called a popular craze of the moment—or am I completely out of touch with modern life? Are there strange figures slinking into market towns with sacks of granulated cork? Are there local clubs meeting in shabby halls to discuss ways and means? Is the stuff stolen after dusk from railway sidings? Do the police watch a furtive character in a bar, who is suspected of being in the granulated cork racket? Are there prosperous men in big offices directing operations, and receiving reports of granulated cork spread behind stalls in Bodmin, High Wycombe, Ripon, and Chesham?

### Twenty Years of Uproar

"HER lips," wrote a music critic, "at times hardly seem to move when she sings. One's when Rustiguzzi, was

singing the aria *Lascio la piuma orribile nel core*. . . in *Gerusalemme Liberata*, she began to go . . . *Ble nel core nel core nel core nel core*. . . The gramophone in the wings had run down.

### The Malicious Press

WHEN Mr Roy Piladex pointed out to Captain Foulmouth that 27 out of his last 28 publications were the choice of the Basilisk Committee, and that they might occasionally choose a book published by some other firm, Foulmouth replied: "I'm working for this firm, aren't I?" "Yes," said Piladex, "but just for the look of the thing, perhaps . . . There are also complaints that many of our books have typographical errors. . . The man who complains," said Foulmouth, "when he's given a scound tip isn't fit to have anything to do with literature. Yesterday the library at Farlingham was sacked by a mob when word went round that every copy of 'Life and Iron' had a tip in it. The library has sent in a repeat order. Is that book-selling or isn't it?" Mr Piladex went thoughtfully to lunch.

## YOUR BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

FRIDAY, APRIL 27

If you are born today, your fate, more than many others, is in your own hands. You are given your talents, but you must use them well if you are to lift yourself into the ranks of the great. You are quick-tempered and often hasty in making decisions. Learn to give a matter careful second thought before making up your mind. For, once you have given your promise you are very "set" in your ways.

Your life may be an easy one—all kinds of obstacles may seem to thwart your ambitions. But, through trial and error, you will gradually emerge victorious and, with a fame that can long outlive you.

You often adopt a pose that you do not care for, but that of the opposite sex. But this is not completely sincere. You have a warm, emotional nature which needs freer expression if you are to find real happiness. Be especially careful in your selection of a mate, for you need someone who can cope with your moods and temperament. You women have style and, intuitively, know what is best for you.

By nature you desire harmony and neatness in everything and disorder in your business or personal life is abhorrent. Never permit yourself to stay in a situation that is disagreeable, for then you never do your best in your proper sphere of operation, success, will come quickly.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28

**TAURUS** (Apr. 21-May 21): Try to get into the great outdoors this weekend. Today is a fine time to start on a country jaunt.

**GEMINI** (May 22-June 21): Be cautious in making decisions which will influence the future trend of your life. Be practical.

**CANCER** (June 22-July 23): You can afford to listen to others today. Let them do the talking before you make a decision.

**LEO** (July 24-Aug. 23): This might be a good evening to attend the theatre or a concert. It will be stimulating and relaxing.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 24-Sept. 23): If you can find a short trip, it will be a fine weekend for it. You will get results from it.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 24-Oct. 23): Get into the great outdoors. If possible, take your family for a long drive in the country.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 24-Nov. 23): If you are emotionally on edge, perhaps sharing your confidences with someone you trust will help.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 24-Dec. 23): This is a good night for a social, family gathering. Be the host or hostess.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 24-Jan. 20): Keep a close guard on all valuables. You may mislay or even lose things if you are not careful.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21-Feb. 19): You may wish to take a part in some government project. Investigate the idea before deciding.

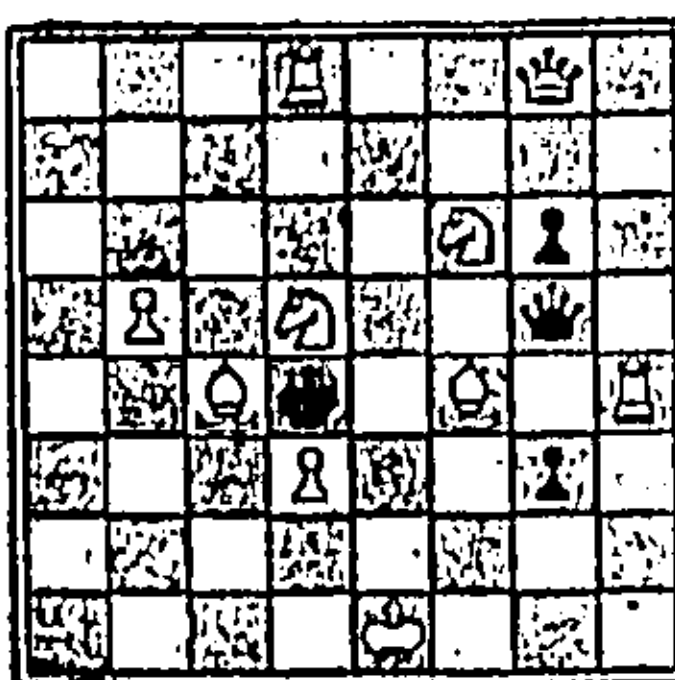
**PISCES** (Feb. 20-Mar. 20): Begin to close the books for this month. Plan to make better progress in the days to come.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21-Apr. 20): Make full use of your energy. You have the ability to make just settlements.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By J. BUCHWALD

Black, 4 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.  
White to play: mate in two.  
Solution to yesterday's problem: 1, B-B7; any; 2, Q, R, or B mates.

## BARBS

By HAL COCHRAN

THE college man, says a clothier, is no longer a style judge. Maybe he should pull up his socks.

There's a lot of difference between knowing what you ought to forget and forgetting what you ought to know.

The money you have to pay back always looks about twice as large as the money you borrowed.

## Check Your Knowledge

1. What is the meaning of the word gamut when used in music?
2. What islands are separated by the Straits of Bonifacio?
3. At what sport can you be "in the gold"? What does it mean?
4. The capital of what country has been called "City of Squirrels"?
5. What is the chief organ of the voice?
6. What is the oldest national flag design in the world.

(Answers on Page 10)

## INTELLIGENCE TEST

By T. O. HARE

THOUGH simple enough to decipher, Roy Abbott's latest code shows ingenuity. Here is one of the young barbs of a clue to make for you one I offer here: "So, if acute, you now know what you are in the clear." (There follows three groups of numbers to read the above message.)

(Solution on Page 10)

## JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Joe's Acting Ability Isn't Up To Par

NORTH (D)			
♠ KQ108	♥ A98	♦ KJ1085	♣ 82
WEST	70542	EAST	AJ93
♠ A43	♥ 96	♦ 82	♣ 93
7421			

SOUTH			
♠ None	♥ 72	♦ KQJ1075	♣ AKJ105
N-S vul.			
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Double	4 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Opening lead—♥4

EVERYBODY knows the tradition that the stage comedian yearns to play Hamlet and that the Saint Bernard may fancy itself as a lapdog. Likewise, our old friend Hard Luck Joe longs to play like Larceny Lou. The results are funny to everybody but Joe.

West opened the four of hearts, and dummy won with the ace. Joe saw that he could eventually discard the losing heart on a high spade if East held the ace of spades. Therefore Joe drew three rounds of trumps, ending in dummy, and led the king of spades through East.

When East played the ace of spades, Joe's face lit up like a five-cent cigar. In fact like a trick changed from triumph to despair. If Joe led his last trump to dummy he could discard his losing heart on the queen of spades but then couldn't bring in the diamonds. Joe would have no trumps to prevent the opponents from running spades and hearts in huge quantities.

It was at this point that a look of cunning came into Joe's guileless face. He led a low diamond from his hand in the hope that West would play low and allow dummy's nine to win the trick. If West had done so, Joe would have discarded the losing heart on dummy's queen of spades and would still have a trump left to assure an entry after the ace of diamonds had been knocked out.

HOWEVER, Joe's face is a little too easy to read, so that he will never be able to get away with the exploits of Larceny Lou. West saw at a glance what Joe was after, so he promptly put up the ace of diamonds and returned his remaining heart. This set the contract immediately.

Of course Joe would have made his contract if he hadn't tried to draw trump so quickly.

After winning the first trick with the ace of hearts, he should have led the king of spades at once. Then he would have been able to put out the ace of spades, draw three rounds of trumps, get his discard, and still bring in the diamond suit.

### CARD SENSE

Q—As dealer, with both sides vulnerable, you hold Spades K-J-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2, Diamonds A-5-4, Club 6, You bid one heart, and your partner bids one spade. The opponents pass throughout. What do you do next?

A—Bid three spades. You have the ace of spades, draw three rounds of trumps, get your discard, and still bring in the diamond suit.

### TODAY'S QUESTION

Q—As dealer, with both sides vulnerable, you hold: Spades K-J-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2, Diamonds A-5-4, Club 6, You bid one heart, and your partner bids one spade. The opponents pass throughout. What do you do next?

Answer tomorrow.

### CROSSWORD

Across: 1. R.A.P. power made into (7). 2. Can Sark be so reformed? (7). 3. After this, an includes an (10). 4. At this moment, a (10). 5. Out of the giant of the eye, (4). 6. A new etching always has it, (3). 7. Decapitated preserves, (8). 8. Having done it, you may have made something new, (8). 9. While this gets busy on the scene, the scene, (10). 10. Encircled it would be real, (3). 11. Mollifying, (8). 12. Musical instrument, (4). 13. Down: 1. Despite their name, these are not as you would think, demure shrubs, (9). 2. Sort of road one gets used to travelling on, (10). 3. Said it is impossible to see this clue, (9). 4. Cereal, (3). 5. Usually noisy when they break (10). 6. You'll find nothing silly about this, (4). 7. A luminous, a (10). 8. The butcher is not sure about this joint, (4). 9. Happens to many after a (10). 10. A (10). 11. A (10). 12. A (10). 13. A (10). 14. A (10). 15. A (10). 16. A (10). 17. A (10). 18. A (10). 19. A (10). 20. A (10). 21. A (10). 22. A (10). 23. 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## He Travelled A Long Way



First winner of an Inter-School Junior Championship at Caroline Hill Stadium yesterday was no "city slicker." Sham Hing-tong travelled a long way to run and hurdle a distance of about 120 yards. He is the first schoolboy champion to be turned out by our rural areas. He won the High Hurdles event for the Un Long Public Middle School.—China Mail Photo.

## New Territories Produce A Champion Hurdler

The Inter-School Sports came of age yesterday after 19 years as the first of the Junior Division finals produced a Champion from the further reaches of our far-flung territories.

The new Champion's name will remain on the official roll of honour as he broke a record. He is Sham Hing-tong, a 17-year-old representing the Un Long Public Middle School.

As the Junior high hurdles, closed in on the tape, leaving behind them a shambles of overturned barriers, the name of the Un Long Public Middle School was inscribed in the annals of our athletic history.

A rumour has already started that the elders of Lantau Island may be sending a deputation to the Director of Education.

The Junior Championship produced two other record-breakers. They were Yip Lam-chuen, of Wah Yan P.M., who leaped 19 feet 11½ inches in the Long Jump, a performance that would have given him third place in the Senior event, and Wang Shun-tin, of St. Stephen's, who put the eight-pound shot a distance of 42 feet 7 inches.

The standard otherwise was not as high as in previous years though Ivan George of Diocesan ran the 800 Metres in 2 minutes 18 seconds and Pun Mak-kwan of Queen's the 400 Metres in 57.6 seconds to come close to the standing records.

La Salle College, having earlier scored 10 points through boys who reached the standard requirement in the various events, added only 10 more to their score in the final.

St. Stephen's, with two firsts, a second, a third and a second place in the Sprint Relay, scored the most points in the final to finish third with 23 points.

# La Salle Win Inter-School Athletics

## STANDARD WAS NEVER HIGHER IN THE SPORTS' HISTORY

By "RECORDER"

King George V School's three-year reign as holders of the Governor's Shield, champions of the Senior Division in the Annual Inter-School Sports, ended yesterday as a La Salle College team of promising sprinters and middle distance runners ran away from them to a 54-45 victory. Queen's College, collecting 24 points, trailed in third place.

Paced by two record-breakers, Jackson Lee and Lo Wing-chuen, the La Salle boys won six of the 11 Senior events and collected six second places. Two of their most promising runners in last year's sports—Tony Braga and Stephen Xavier—had to be content with a second, third and fourth and three second places respectively.

A small but game King George V School team turned in performances that would have won the Shield almost any year. This happens to be La Salle's year. Still, the KGV boys, with 3,800 metres of running behind them in the course of the afternoon, outstayed La Salle's quartet, with only 2,100 metres of running to their record up to that stage, in the 1,000 Metres Relay. In fact, they left La Salle's powerhouse sprinters far behind.

La Salle had earlier erased from the record pages two of the proudest feats in Inter-School history—C. Hoesgood's 64.5 seconds for the 100 Metres, dating back to 1932, and Peter McRae's 11.3 seconds for the 100 Metres set last year. Both were King George V School property.

Years ago it was said that no local schoolboy would ever touch Hoesgood's record for the 100. Until yesterday, no one had come appreciably near it. Last year they were licking Tony Braga to be ready for the record-breaking effort in another year. Braga came very near the mark yesterday—somewhere between 54.6 and 55 seconds. Fraser of KGV, running third, was clocked in 55.3. It was an over-trained Braga in action yesterday and he should do better with rest.

It was a terrific race and the last man in couldn't have been slower than a fraction over 50 seconds, which would have been the record in the early 1930s.

There wasn't much margin separating the field for the first 350 yards. Then the tension snapped and La Salle's Lo Wing-chuen rounded the last corner practically on his own. It was smooth sailing and the time was 34 seconds, good enough to win the Colony Championship any time in the last 15 years up to the advent of the phenomenal (by our standards) Ng Yin-tok of South China.

Still, Lo's performance, though making history—making by Inter-School standards, does not compare with Jackson Lee's. This little runner turned in 11.2 seconds each time out in heat, semi-final and final and if he had been in New Delhi in March and as consistent at 11.2 seconds he would have made the Asian Games final in the event.

### THAT'S NOT ALL

Lee also came within a tenth of a second of McRae's record in the 200 Metres. He had more competition in turning in 23.1 seconds than McRae had last year in returning 23 flat. He was two yards ahead of Stephen Xavier at the tape with Braga, two feet behind Xavier with a few yards to go, suddenly stopping dead short of the tape to be very nearly overtaken by Almas and Dhabar.

The 100 Metres was as close an affair. In addition to Jackson Lee's effort in the 200 metres, three other second bests in the history of the series were turned in.

Ng Ming—sum of Queen's College, trailing three inches behind Stephen Xavier in the qualifying round of the Long Jump, surprised himself with his first-ever 91-foot leap. He was an inch and a half over the second time that 21 feet has ever been beaten in the Sports. Ong Cheng—su of Diocesan came within an inch of 22 feet for the record in 1934.

A most promising jumper with an easy style and all the rhythm in the world, the Queen's College boy lost his Junior Division record of 19 feet 10½ inches the same afternoon. Yip Kam-chuen of Wah Yan P.M., with a modest 18 feet 2½ inches as his best leap

in the preliminaries, suddenly sailed out to 19 feet 11½ inches.

### AFTER YOU, SIR!

KGV's D. S. Fraser ran the 800 metres in 2 minutes 18.4 seconds. The time is just over two seconds slower than D. S. Blake's record of 2:11.2 set in 1933, but it is still the second fastest ever.

The "half" was a wild race with one runner after another taking the lead. At the half-way mark, Fraser and Wilcox of KGV dropped back to trail the field. It was a curious gesture at that stage of the race but, even more curious, just about everyone else but La Salle's Lee Shu-chung, who split the two at the tape, had had his day and the rest was a matter of jockeying for the rear position.

One more KGV boy won a place as an all-time second, R. Heilmeyer pushed the 12-lb. shot out to 41 feet 2 inches. The record of 42 feet 10 inches was set by N. Vargassoff of King's College in 1942. It is the oldest record in the book and seems likely to remain a perennial.

The Inter-School Series, by the way, started in 1922 with four schools—St. Paul's, St. Stephen's, Diocesan and Ying Wa—competing. There were 22 schools represented in this year's sports.

### HOW THEY PLACED

**100 Metres Dash**  
1. Jackson Lee (La Salle); 2. Stephen Xavier (La Salle); 3. Q. Almas (King George V); 4. Fung Kai-lee (Wah Yan P.M.); 5. Lo Wing-chuen (La Salle); 6. Norman Oel (Diocesan). Time: 11.2 seconds (Record).

**200 Metres Dash**  
1. Jackson Lee (La Salle); 2. Stephen Xavier (La Salle); 3. Tony Braga (La Salle); 4. Q. Almas (King George V); 5. B. P. Dhabar (King George V). Time: 23.1 seconds.

**400 Metres Run**  
1. Lo Wing-chuen (La Salle); 2. Tony Braga (La Salle); 3. D. S. Fraser (King George V); 4. A. Colaco (La Salle); 5. M. Wilcox (King George V). Time: 54 seconds (Record).

**800 Metres Run**  
1. D. S. Fraser (King George V); 2. Lee Shu-chung (La Salle); 3. M. Wilcox (King George V); 4. Ku Man-yui (Queen's); 5. Chan Chi-lwan (Queen's). Time: 2 minutes 18.4 seconds.

**1,600 Metres Run**  
1. Lee Shu-chung (La Salle); 2. M. Wilcox (King George V); 3. Chan Kwan-lam (Government Vernacular Senior Middle School). Time: 4 minutes 45.5 seconds.

**110 Metres High Hurdles**  
1. A. Colaco (La Salle); 2. Ling Sum (Wah Yan P.M.); 3. Q. Almas (King George V); 4. Chan Kwan-lam (St. Joseph's); 5. Yue Siu-tong (St. Stephen's). Time: 18.4 seconds.

**400 Metres Relay**  
1. La Salle College (Tony Braga, Lo Wing-chuen, Stephen Xavier and Jackson Lee); 2. King George V School (B. P. Dhabar, W. McCall, D. S. Fraser and Q. Almas); 3. Diocesan Boys' School. Time: 40.9 seconds (Record).

**1,000 Metres Relay**  
1. King George V School (M. Wilcox, B. P. Dhabar, Q. Almas and D. S. Fraser); 2. La Salle College (Tony Braga, A. Colaco, Jackson Lee and Lo Wing-chuen); 3. Queen's College. Time: 3 minutes 50 seconds.

**High Jump**  
1. Ling Sum (Wah Yan P.M.) 5 feet 6 inches; 2. Bing Wu (Diocesan) 5:3; 3. Wong Sik-chun (Queen's) 5:3; 4. Chan Shun-chip (St. Paul's Co-educational) 5:3; 5. C. Ramsey (Diocesan) 5:1; 6. Dennis Chan (La Salle) 5:1.

**Long Jump**  
1. Ng Ming-shun (Queen's) 21 feet 1½ inches; 2. Stephen Xavier (La Salle) 20:11½; 3. B. P. Dhabar (King George V) 19:9; 4. D. S. Fraser (King George V) 19:3; 5. Q. Almas (King George V) 19:0¼; 6. Yan Fung-kwong (Queen's) 18:7½.

**Shot Put**  
1. R. Heilmeyer (King George V) 41 feet 2 inches; 2. Lau Yan-yi (Wah Yan P.M.) 38:10; 3. Lo Siu-gee (St. Joseph's) 38:1.

4. Tony Braga (La Salle) 34:0¼; 5. Wong Hong-yue (Diocesan) 34:4; 6. Leslie Quie (Diocesan) 34:3.

### ...AND THE GIRLS

An innovation at the Inter-School Sports was the introduction of a Girls' 400 Metres Relay. Ten girls' schools competed, bringing the total number of schools in the Sports up to 30 (two are co-educational). St. Paul's College Co-Educational were the winners with St. Mary's second and the French Convent third.

King George V School were leading all the way until their third leg fell, lost about 20 yards, got up again and let the fourth off like a rocket. Last leg Shirley Winteron was really fast and never gave up trying. She was going all-out with not a hope of victory.

Third leg S. Hyslop, it turned out later, was even pluckier. She had torn both her knees badly. First two legs, Cynthia Eager and J. Tingay, took the incident cheerfully. The School likes to win but can take defeat without being discouraged.

### POINT-SCORES

La Salle College	64
King George V School	45
Queen's College	24
Diocesan Boys' School	21
Wah Yan P.M. School	19
St. Joseph's College	10
Government Vernacular Senior Middle School	10
St. Paul's Co-educational	8
St. Stephen's College	7
Wah Yan A.M. School	7
Yau-mat Government P.M. School	6
Ellis Kadoorie A.M. School	2
St. Louis School	2

### Junior

La Salle College	39
Wah Yan A.M. School	27
St. Stephen's College	23
Diocesan Boys' School	22
Government Vernacular Senior Middle School	20
St. Paul's Boys' School	17
Wah Yan P.M. School	14
Queen's College	12
St. Joseph's College	12
Junior Technical School	11
N. T. C. Attached School	11
Wansai Government P.M. School	11
Un Long Public Middle School	10
Ying Wa College	8
King's College	7
Primary School	6
St. Paul's Co-educational	5
Ellis Kadoorie A.M. School	5
Wansai Government A.M. School	3
Yau-mat Government A.M. School	3
Ellis Kadoorie P.M. School	3

## 13 Acceptors For The Brisbane Cup

Brisbane, Apr. 26.

Thirteen horses remained in Australia's second richest horse race, the £A12,000 Brisbane Cup, when acceptances were declared today.

Bankstream, this year's Sydney Cup winner, is the hot favourite to win the race, which is to be run over two miles at Eagle Farm Racecourse on April 30.

The acceptors are: Playboy (9 alone, 1 pound), Grey Boots (8/11), Free Kick (8/9), Prince of Fairies (8/7), Vossler (8/7), Spellman (8/5), Bankstream (8/3), Silver Buss (7/10), Dream (7/4), Naispear (7/5), Sea Wolf (7/4), Paul Spear (seven alone), and Themoht (seven alone).—Reuter.

### Rugger Result

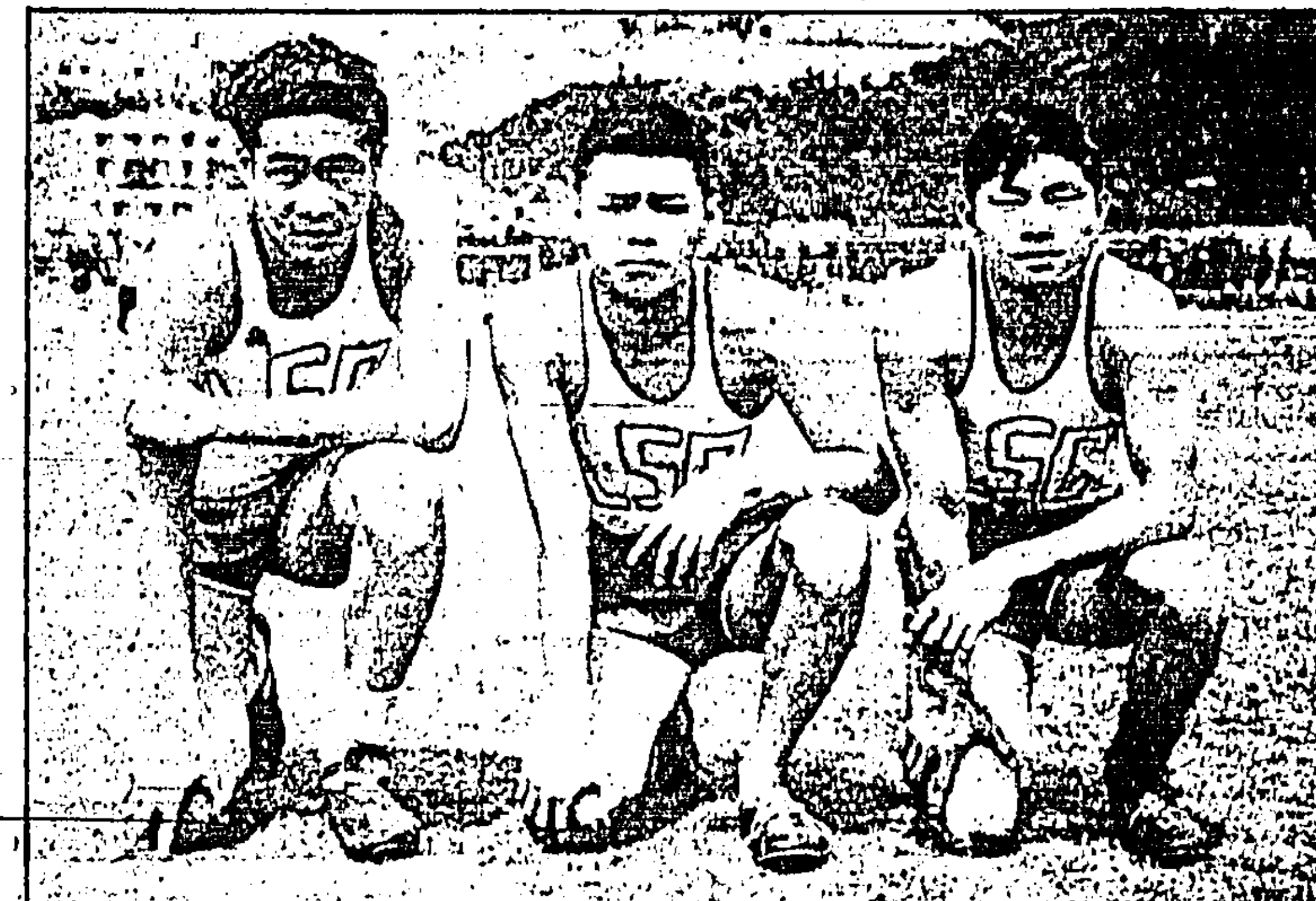
London, Apr. 26.  
In a Rugby Union match played this evening Steel Doctors International side beat Bridgewater and Ashton 49-17.

## La Salle Powerhouse & The Boys Who Didn't Get Tired

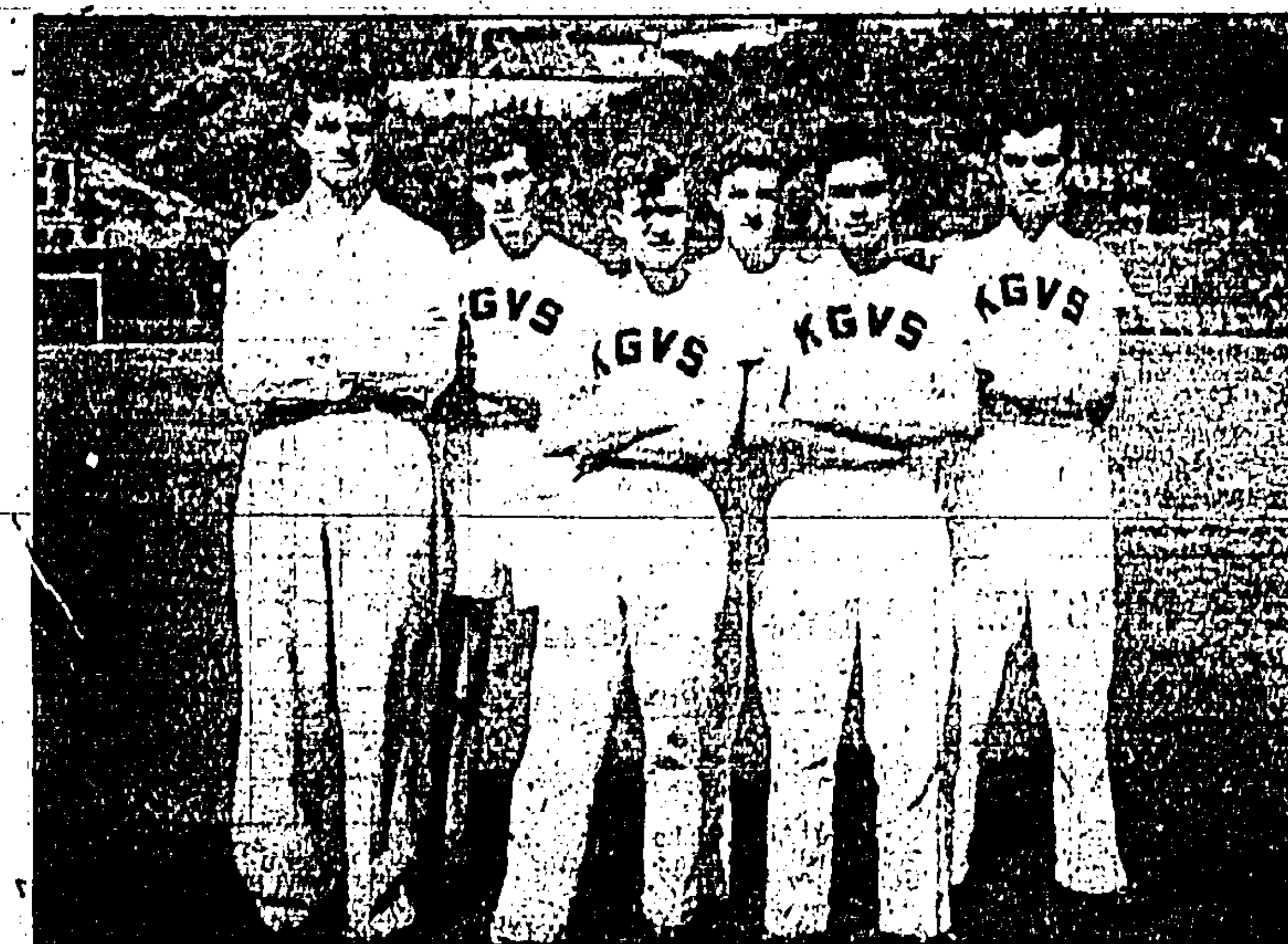


La Salle's Lo Wing-chuen breasts the tape for a new Inter-School 400 Metres record of 54 seconds flat. On the right is Tony Braga, not as smooth but a more powerful runner who in top shape ought to be able to turn the table on his schoolmate.

At left is D. S. Fraser of King George V, who would have been the winner of this event most other years but not this one. He stopped La Salle's sweep of the running titles with a victory in the 800 Metres.—China Mail Photo.



The "Big Three" of Inter-School sprinting are La Salle's Tony Braga, Jackson Lee, double winner yesterday and record-breaker in the 100 metres, and Stephen Xavier, second in three events.—China Mail Photo.



The team that could have won the Governor's Shield practically any year but this one—King George V School. They are—from the left—R. Heilmeyer, M. Wilcox, W. McCall, Q. Almas, B. Dhabar and D. S. Fraser.

Between them Wilcox, Dhabar, Almas and Fraser ran 4,800 metres yesterday, including the 1,000 metres Relay which they won against the all-star La Salle four. They first chased La Salle's champions to new records and then ran them off their feet in slow time.—China Mail Photo.

## Russia Intends To Take Part In Olympics

Stockholm, Apr. 26.

Russia intends to take part in the Olympic Games next year, M. Konstantin Andrianov, the Vice-President of the Moscow Sports Committee, told a correspondent of the Swedish evening newspaper, Aftonbladet, today.

"We intend to send teams to the winter Games in Oslo and

the summer Games in Helsinki," Mr. Andrianov said. "We have as yet insufficient international connections to take part in all the Olympic Games, but we hope to complete our arrangements during the summer."

Asked if Russia would at least take part in ice hockey, skiing, skating, boxing, swimming and tree athletics, M. Andrianov replied: "It is too early to say, but it is quite possible."

The Soviet Union had set up a National Olympic Committee and has asked the International Olympic Committee Secretariat in Lausanne requesting membership.

Affiliation to the International Olympic Committee is essential before a nation can be invited to compete in the Games. Russia's request to the IOC is expected to be put on the agenda of the IOC Congress in Vienna next month.—Reuter.

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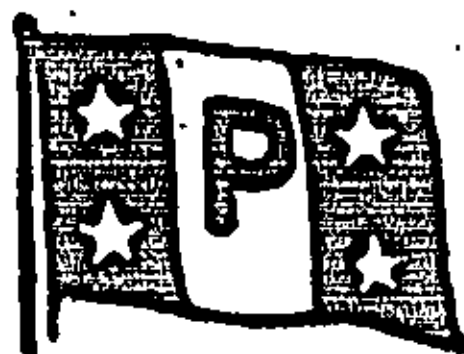
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## US Exports To Formosa

Washington, Apr. 26.  
U.S. exports to Formosa jumped from \$2,000,000 in January to \$7,400,000 in February, the Census Bureau reported today.  
Last year shipments to Formosa averaged only \$1,900,000 a month.  
While the U.S. has stopped shipments to Communist China, the Bureau said receipts of goods from that country amounted to \$5,700,000 in February. That, however, was less than half the January figure and the 1950 monthly average of \$12,100,000.  
—Associated Press.

## Canadian Wheat For Japan

Winnipeg, Apr. 26.  
Prairie wheat farmers, annoyed over the way their last deal worked out with Britain, today turned to Japan for a new market.

Masano Mizukami, special commissioner attached to the Japanese Government food mission, said his country had already bought \$10,000,000 worth of Canadian wheat and barley and wanted more.

Mizukami met on Wednesday with officials of the Canadian Wheat Board. He indicated after the talks that further big orders would go to Canadian farmers who are still angry at the way the Government handled the Anglo-Canadian wheat contract that expired in 1950.

Mizukami said: "The food habits in my country are changing. People are eating more wheat flour and bread." He added Japan had high regard for the quality of Canadian wheat.

Canadian farmers indicated they would be only too willing to ship what they grow to the Orient, provided they received enough money for it. They complained recently when the Federal Government announced it would give them \$85,000,000 as a final bonus payment on the British contract which covered a period in which they could sell only to the Government which acted as middleman. Many farmers said the final payment was not enough.

Mizukami is to visit London, Paris and Hamburg to contract for other purchases before returning to the Orient.—United Press.

## Uncertain Trend In NY Cotton

New York, Apr. 26.  
Cotton futures lacked a definite trend. Activity simmered down considerably, coming to a halt at frequent long intervals. Prices saw-sawed within a range of 7 points. Apart from the evening-up operations in old crop months, business as a whole was featureless. A leading spot firm sold 20,000 bales of May outright and swapped 20,000 bales for July at differences of 21 down to 19 points and some December to March at differences of 10 points.

President Truman's message recommending regulations to curb speculative commodity trading had little influence. The market opened unchanged to up 4 points, 11 closed 5 points higher to 3 points lower. Closing prices:—

	Spot	May	October	December	March (1952)	May	July	October
NEW ORLEANS	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75
NEW ORLEANS	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75
NEW ORLEANS	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75

## COTTON TEXTILES

The cotton textile market continued to drag along today as dealers awaited a price order for textiles which may clear up current uncertainty over pricing. In the print cloth division, re-sale goods continued to dominate with prices well under first hand levels. The wool goods market was dull. Rayon goods were quiet and without particular feature.—Associated Press.

## Copra Nominal

New York, Apr. 26.  
Copra was quoted on a nominal basis at \$2.20 per short cwt. C.I.F. to the Pacific Coast. Copra of oil was offered at 18 cents a pound.—United Press.

# Outspoken Report On Colonial Development

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Apr. 26.  
The annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation issued today—the first since Lord Reith took over the Chairmanship—gleams with freshness after a new broom has swept clean.

Its story is in short sentences. The terse language of the Chairman himself is reflected on almost every page.

It is in striking contrast to last year's report where whole paragraphs of officialese meant almost nothing.

"This has been an unhappy experiment." So runs the opening to the tale in which a £37,000 loss has to be met by the CDC in the East African venture of last year.

Malaya's current problems are dramatised in one line—"A manager has been attacked by bandits several times." Again encouragement in four words: "This scheme looks good," is a reference to Bechuanaland's cattle ranching project.

The prophets who said this report would reveal criticism of past doings of the Corporation were right. Obviously no direct condemnation of Lord Tregame's stewardship is offered but there is recognition of difficulties of such an unusual organisation as CDC there is also no attempt to whitewash its mistakes.

**DEFECTIVE PLANS**  
The forthright statement on the very first page reads: "To investigate the plan, launch and manage so many schemes of so many kinds might have strained any organisation.... actual or suspected defects will be indicated in this report." Attention is drawn to plans which have proved defective, "owing to inadequate local knowledge, in their drawing."

There has not always been, Lord Reith says, "a requisite calibre and experience of managerial staff." There is straight admission that where in the past the Corporation has tried to avoid expense and delay of adequate experiments and trials "as in Gambia" the consequences have been unfortunate.

Lord Reith asks the public at home and overseas for a new outlook on the aims and objects of CDC. In a section called the "planning report" he declares, "The Corporation's potential influence in colonies is apt to be exaggerated."

**"SMALL SUM"**  
The effects of deployment of £100 million will not be very obvious, he points out. In relation to the population and to new investment needed to achieve any considerable improvement in living standards, £100 million is "a small sum."

"The Colonial people should be able to understand, approve of and co-operate in the Corporation's schemes and objectives." Instructions have already gone out to CDC's overseas representatives and managers.

Machinery for consulting local opinion will be used; special committees "will be set up where necessary." It is obvious, and we quote from the report, "that the Corporation's own employees should be its best ambassadors."

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—  
Number 1 rubber, 55-15-50  
June, 55-15-50  
July/August, 54-15-50  
September, 54-15-50  
October/November, 53-15-50  
January/March, 52-15-50  
—United Press.

## Weekly Bank Statements

London, Apr. 26.  
The Bank of England statement for the week ending April 26, reads as follows:—  
Notes in circulation, 1,313,248,000  
Public deposits, 19,653,000  
Private deposits, 354,800,000  
Government securities, 304,641,000  
Other securities, 30,103,000  
Reserves, 37,332,000  
Bank ratio, 9.0  
—United Press.

**BANK OF FRANCE**  
Paris, Apr. 26.  
The Bank of France statement for the week ending April 19, reads as follows:—  
Total gold holdings, 191,446,878,530  
Total of other currencies, 3,454,103,230  
Sight balances, 173,285,181,512  
—United Press.

## Exchanges In NY

New York, Apr. 26.  
Closing foreign exchange:—  
Canadian, 93.87 1/2  
Holland, 20.30  
Switzerland, 23.17  
Others unchanged.—Associated Press.

## Bank Quotations

New York, Apr. 26.  
Closing bank quotations:—  
Bank of America, 100  
Chase National, 100  
National City, 100  
—Associated Press.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

Business amounting to \$250,802.95 was transacted on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning. Noon prices and transactions:—  
SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES  
BANKS  
HSBC Bank, 1300 1400  
East Asia, 101  
INSURANCES  
Union, 745 50 @ 750  
20 @ 750

SHIPPING  
A. N. New, 95c  
DOCKERS, ETC.  
K. Wharf, 50 @ 74  
N. P. Wharf, 500 @ 5  
3000 @ 5  
DOCK  
Shal Dock, 2344 @ 5.50  
LANCET, ETC.  
H.K. Hotel, 5.00 3000 @ 5.50  
H.K. Land, 304 401 @ 0 @ 41  
STAL Land, 1.05  
UTILITIES  
Tram, 11.00 32 500 @ 31.80  
C. Light (O), 0.10 2000 @ 6.20  
C. Light (N), 3.40 2000 @ 6.15  
C. Light (B), 5.75 583 3071 @ 6.25  
1500 @ 6.25  
1500 @ 6.25  
Electric, 23 23 1/2 1000 @ 23  
Telephone (N), 10 1200 @ 9.30  
INDUSTRIALS  
Cement, 101 101 1700 @ 10 1/2  
Rice, 18  
STOCKS, ETC.  
Dairy, 32 12 1/2 1400 @ 12 1/2  
Watson, 17 1/2 700 @ 17 1/2  
300 @ 17 1/2  
C. Crawford, 25 1/2  
Swo, 2.50

**The Rubber Markets**  
London, 26.  
Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—  
Number 1 rubber, 55-15-50  
June, 55-15-50  
July/August, 54-15-50  
September, 54-15-50  
October/November, 53-15-50  
January/March, 52-15-50  
—United Press.

**SINGAPORE MARKET**  
Singapore, Apr. 26.  
Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—  
Number 1 rubber, 189-15-10-15  
May, 187-15-10-15  
June, 185-15-10-15  
July, 182-15-10-15  
August, 177-15-10-15  
September, 172-15-10-15  
October, 171-15-10-15  
November, 169-15-10-15  
December, 167-15-10-15  
January, 165-15-10-15  
February, 163-15-10-15  
March, 161-15-10-15  
April, 159-15-10-15  
May, 157-15-10-15  
June, 155-15-10-15  
July, 153-15-10-15  
August, 151-15-10-15  
September, 149-15-10-15  
October, 147-15-10-15  
November, 145-15-10-15  
December, 143-15-10-15  
January, 141-15-10-15  
February, 139-15-10-15  
March, 137-15-10-15  
April, 135-15-10-15  
May, 133-15-10-15  
June, 131-15-10-15  
July, 129-15-10-15  
August, 127-15-10-15  
September, 125-15-10-15  
October, 123-15-10-15  
November, 121-15-10-15  
December, 119-15-10-15  
January, 117-15-10-15  
February, 115-15-10-15  
March, 113-15-10-15  
April, 111-15-10-15  
May, 109-15-10-15  
June, 107-15-10-15  
July, 105-15-10-15  
August, 103-15-10-15  
September, 101-15-10-15  
October, 99-15-10-15  
November, 97-15-10-15  
December, 95-15-10-15  
January, 93-15-10-15  
February, 91-15-10-15  
March, 89-15-10-15  
April, 87-15-10-15  
May, 85-15-10-15  
June, 83-15-10-15  
July, 81-15-10-15  
August, 79-15-10-15  
September, 77-15-10-15  
October, 75-15-10-15  
November, 73-15-10-15  
December, 71-15-10-15  
January, 69-15-10-15  
February, 67-15-10-15  
March, 65-15-10-15  
April, 63-15-10-15  
May, 61-15-10-15  
June, 59-15-10-15  
July, 57-15-10-15  
August, 55-15-10-15  
September, 53-15-10-15  
October, 51-15-10-15  
November, 49-15-10-15  
December, 47-15-10-15  
January, 45-15-10-15  
February, 43-15-10-15  
March, 41-15-10-15  
April, 39-15-10-15  
May, 37-15-10-15  
June, 35-15-10-15  
July, 33-15-10-15  
August, 31-15-10-15  
September, 29-15-10-15  
October, 27-15-10-15  
November, 25-15-10-15  
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February, 19-15-10-15  
March, 17-15-10-15  
April, 15-15-10-15  
May, 13-15-10-15  
June, 11-15-10-15  
July, 9-15-10-15  
August, 7-15-10-15  
September, 5-15-10-15  
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November, 1-15-10-15  
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## Booth Cranes

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.

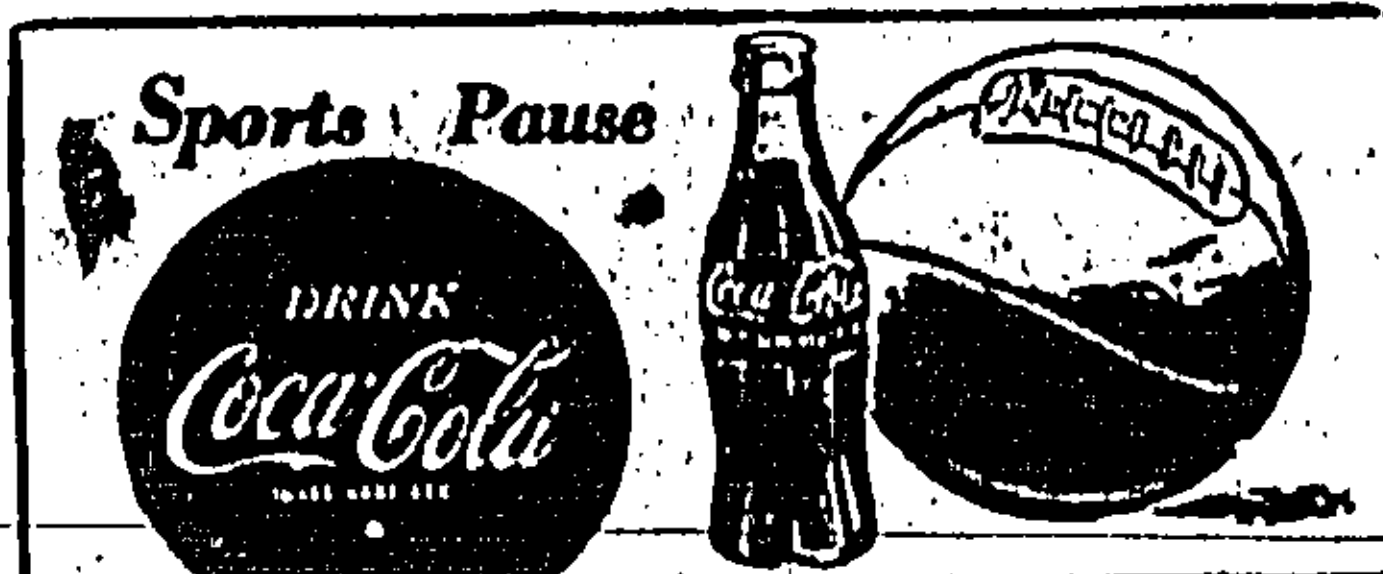
H.K. & SHANGHAI BANK BLDG., TEL. 27780.

# CHINA MAIL

Established 1845

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THE CHINA MAIL, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1951.



## Order Of St John Promotions

It was announced in the Gazette this morning that H.M. the King has sanctioned the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of St John of Jerusalem.

Promotion to the Grade of Associate Knight.—Mr. A. C. Arculli, OBE (from Associate Commander).

Promotion to the Grade of Commander.—Mr. F. S. Coole (from Officer).

Promotion to the Grade of Officer.—Mr. J. B. Macle (from Serving Brother).

Promotion to the Grade of Associate Officer.—Mr. Fung Ping-fan and Mr. Kwok Chan (all from Associate Serving Brother).

Promotion to the Grade of Officer (Sister).—Miss Lois Fearon (from Serving Sister).

Admission to the Grade of Serving Brother.—Mr. Ho Kan-po and Mr. Liu Pak-kwan.

The Governor-in-Council has directed that the name of F. S. Li and Co. be added to the list of Authorized Auditors, the Gazette announced this morning.

## Colony's Credit Balance For January Was \$10,759,988

The Colony's revenue and expenditure for the month of January showed a credit balance of \$10,759,988 and brought the general revenue balance to a total of \$230,896,586.

Revenue for the month totalled \$30,588,598 and expenditure was \$19,828,609.

Today's Gazette also discloses that at the end of January 1951, \$24,453 had been spent from the \$150,000,000 loan funds allocated for various undertakings including agriculture, forestry and gardens, air and motorological services, buildings, claims and compensation, education, harbour facilities, medical services, public works, railway, waterworks and miscellaneous.

The amount spent during January was \$13,299,478. The statement of revenue shows that apart from Internal Revenue and grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, income under every other head exceeded by the end of January the estimated total for the whole of the fiscal year.

Duties at the end of the first ten months was \$59,721,817 compared with the original estimate for the year of \$59,300,000, and other comparative figures were: Rates \$25,377,001 (\$21,518,000), Licences, Fines and Forfeitures \$14,057,175 (\$9,046,450), Fees of Court or Office \$18,065,004 (\$10,977,530), Water Revenue \$7,084,487 (\$5,780,400), Post Office \$12,305,228 (\$10,098,000), Kowloon-Canton Railway \$9,987,997 (\$7,004,000), Revenue from Land Rents, etc. \$5,579,333 (\$3,201,100), Miscellaneous Receipts \$13,891,537 (\$7,790,000), Land Sales \$5,054,790 (\$2,750,000).

### PRINCIPAL SOURCES

At the end of January Internal Revenue amounted to \$63,866,942. The estimated total for the year is \$78,500,000. The three principal sources of revenue for January were: Internal Revenue \$9,004,102, Duties \$7,137,970, and Rates \$4,971,257.

In addition Licences, Fines and Forfeitures brought in \$1,828,053, Fees of Court or Office \$1,572,431, Miscellaneous Receipts \$1,265,455, and Post Office \$1,242,397.

Principal item of expenditure for January was \$5,372,545 on Miscellaneous Services. In addition \$2,203,370 was spent on Public Works Non-recurrent, \$1,905,577 on Subventions, \$1,424,526 on Public Works Recurrent, \$1,200,044 on the Police Force, \$1,088,782 for Public Debt and \$1,004,394 on the Medical Department.

## EARLY AM CHASE

Arrested by the Police after a short chase in the early hours of this morning, Chung Mui-31, unemployed, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour by Mr. Winter at Kowloon later in the day. He admitted a charge of larceny in a dwelling.

The Police stated that two constables on duty in Portland Street saw the defendant carrying a parcel. When defendant saw the Police he dropped the parcel, subsequently found to contain clothing, and ran away. He was caught and admitted that he had stolen the clothing from 132 Keelung Street, second floor.

The clothing was valued at \$150.

## Gen Harding Leaves

General Sir John Harding, KCB, CBE, DSO, MC, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces, and C-in-C, designate British Army of the Rhine, left Kall today this morning for Singapore.

General Harding, who was accompanied by Lady Harding and Mrs. Poett, wife of Major General J. H. N. Poett, DSO, Chief of Staff, GHQ Far East Land Forces, had been paying a farewell visit to Hongkong prior to taking up his new appointment in Germany.

At Kai Tak General Harding was given the General Salute from the Guard of Honour and Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He inspected the Guard and congratulated them on their bearing turnout. He then said farewell to Li-Gon Sir Robert Manergh, KBE, CB, MC, Commander British Forces Hongkong; to Major Gen. G. C. Evans, CB, DSO, GOC Land Forces Hongkong; to Air-Cdre D. W. J. Bonham-Carter, CB, DFC, Air Officer Commanding RAF Hongkong; and to Capt J. Worrall, DFC, Officer Commanding RAF Station Kai Tak.

General Harding stepped into the aircraft, and as the RAF Dakota taxied towards the runway prior to the take-off, another General Salute was given by the Guard of Honour.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"The wife's getting suspicious, Charley—she has lost 18 pounds on our diet and I haven't dropped an ounce!"

## Detention Of The Mai Rickmers Confirmed

### First Ocean-Going Ship To Be Held By Nationalists

Confirmation has been received in the Colony of the detention of the ss Mai Rickmers, a German ship, at Keelung, Formosa. The vessel was yesterday reported to have been stopped by a Chinese Nationalist destroyer in northern waters.

The Mai Rickmers is the first ocean-going vessel to be detained by the Nationalists, who have hitherto only stopped coasters plying between the Colony and North and South China ports.

It is believed the ship was stopped by the destroyer when she was somewhere in the Yangtze Estuary on her way to Taku Bar. The Mai Rickmers was not, as originally reported, proceeding to Shanghai.

Messrs. Jensen and Co., the local agents for the ship, have contacted their agents in Taipei and learned that the Mai Rickmers was stopped yesterday morning.

No word, however, has been received from Capt. F. Ahl, master of the ship, which left Hongkong last Saturday for Taku Bar with a cargo of German manufactured medical appliances, radio and photographic equipment, and general goods, including 500 tons loaded on board in Hongkong.

It was revealed by Messrs. Jensen and Co. this morning that negotiations have been commenced for the release of the Mai Rickmers. The West German Federal Republic at Bonn have also been informed of the vessel's detention and it is learned they have made representations to the Nationalist authorities in Taipei. The early release of the ship is confidently expected.

The Mai Rickmers was the first German ship to enter the Hongkong harbour since the Second World War. She arrived on April 18, and remained here three days before she cleared for Taku Bar, where, after discharging her cargo, she was to load beans for London.

ENGLISH-BUILT

The vessel belongs to the Rickmers Line, which, before the war, ran shipping schedules throughout the Far East and most of the rest of the world. She was built in 1935 at West Hartlepool, England, and was only purchased recently from her former British owners. She is an oil-burning steamer of about 8,000 tons deadweight and she discharged a cargo of nearly 5,000 tons of commercial goods in Hongkong.

Painted with the traditional green and red, the Mai Rickmers was the first vessel to show in Hongkong the flag of the West German Federal Republic, of black, red and gold, which used to be the German flag from 1920 to 1933.

The Rickmers Line is an old family enterprise controlling a dockyard, rice mills and ship-

ping interests, which were founded by R.C. Rickmers in 1834 in Germany, and is now managed by the fourth generation of the same family.

Capt. Ahl is a well-known figure in China waters, having spent many years on ships in these waters.

A gang of five or six armed men broke into a farm house at Ma-mei-ha village, Sheung Shui, New Territories, shortly after 4.30 yesterday afternoon when they held up at gun point two old women, aged 68 and 74 respectively, the only tenants of the house at that time.

However, quick action on the part of the Police effected the arrest of three of the men shortly after the alarm had been raised and the Police also seized a fully-loaded revolver. They found some money in the possession of one of the men believed to have been stolen from the house.

The Police later detained two other men suspected of being involved in this incident while combing the hills surrounding the village.

As the farm hands were busy in the fields in the afternoon, the house was left in the care of the two old women. They were tied up and threatened when the thugs got into the house. The elderly woman, yellow for help and was knocked unconscious by one of the men.

The Police are still investigating.

Promoted To Lieut

The Gazette announced this morning that Pte Wu, Fu-kun, of the Hongkong Defence Force, has been appointed a Lieutenant (Intelligence Section), with effect from April 20.

## Today's Evidence In The Hockridge Inquiry

(Continued From Page 1)

to England?—He was too drunk to say anything about that. I don't remember what he said. Hockridge's reason for calling, witness thought, was to fetch his wife.

Witness said that Hockridge talked to his wife but witness did not know what about. Hockridge then had a conversation with witness's brother.

Mrs. Hockridge came over and talked to witness saying, "He really loves you." Witness said she believed that Hockridge was just drunk and did not know what he was saying. "Of course, if I went away he would forget all about me," said Miss Chan.

At 5.30 a.m., Mr. and Mrs. Hockridge left her flat. "At 2 p.m. I went with a lady friend, Mrs. Fok, to Dina House," continued witness. "We went to the living room where I asked Mr. Hockridge to apologise for his behaviour the previous day."

SEEKING DIVORCE

Mr. Woodhead: I think it was then that he told you that apologies were not good as his wife was asking for a divorce?—Yes.

You then went to the bedroom and saw Mrs. Hockridge?—Yes.

Witness said that she told Mrs. Hockridge what he had said and also told her that Mr. Hockridge needed her (his wife). Witness also persuaded Mrs. Hockridge not to do anything rash.

Miss Chan added that about 3 p.m. she left with Mrs. Fok after promising Mrs. Hockridge that she (Miss Chan) would return. Witness went with her friend to the King's Drug Store where she purchased a bottle of Lysool. At another shop she purchased oranges and then returned alone to Dina House. The reason for buying the oranges was because witness thought that if Hockridge had something to eat it might sober him up a little.

On returning to the flat said witness, Mr. and Mrs. Hockridge were in the living room. After a few minutes, Mrs. Hockridge went into the bedroom.

Mr. Woodhead: At this stage in what condition was Mrs. Hockridge?—Did she appear to you that she had something to drink?—Yes.

The Coroner: How could you judge?

Witness: She held a glass in her hand but she was not talking loudly. Mr. Hockridge was unwell and was drunk.

Did you tell Mr. Hockridge that you would do anything to make the couple happy even if you had to kill yourself?—Yes.

I think Miss Chan, you were very fond of Mrs. Hockridge. I loved her.

Did you at any time produce the bottle of Lysool? No, I had it in my coat pocket.

UNUSED BOTTLE

Mr. Woodhead, exhibiting the bottle to the Court, said that it was full and there was no indication that anything had been taken out of it.

Continuing her evidence, Miss Chan said that Mrs. Hockridge came back into the living room and went to the veranda to see what was going on. She remained there for some little time. Mr. Hockridge and witness were seated in the living room. It was about 4.20 p.m.

"Whilst she was in the veranda, Mr. Hockridge asked his wife to bring in a parrot in a cage which she did. I did not notice her holding anything in the other hand," said Miss Chan. Mrs. Hockridge left the living room.

"About five minutes later, Mrs. Hockridge came to me," said witness. "She opened the door, waved at me and said, 'Missy, wait here.' I followed her. The bedroom was quite dark and at first I could not see what had happened. Mrs. Hockridge was lying on the bed and she had a headache. I touched her face. I spoke to her but she did not answer. I saw blood was coming out of her mouth. I walked out and told the ayah to call a doctor. She did not understand me so I asked a European lady to do so. I walked back to room 6 and called Mr. Hockridge."

Mr. Woodhead: Did you say to him 'she shot herself' or words to that effect?—Something like that.

And what did he do?—He went into the bedroom and I followed him.

Witness said that when she first saw the gun she did not know whether it was on the bed.

Mr. Woodhead: I realise that you would be upset.

TAKES GUN

Witness said that on the second occasion when she entered the room she could not remember whether she took the gun from near the pillow or from Mrs. Hockridge's hand. She took the gun out with her and her reason for going out of the room was to make sure that the doctor was being called. She spoke to the European lady again and asked her to call a doctor.

Mr. Woodhead: I realise that you would be upset.

Witness said that on returning to the room she saw Mr. Hockridge pull Mrs. Hockridge's dress from the shoulders and start artificial respiration.

Hockridge, said witness, called out his wife's name and said that he loved her. Witness took him back to the living room. Witness still held the gun. Hockridge then went to the balcony and searched the trunk. He returned to the room with a small-sized gun in his hand, under some clothing.

"I thought that he wanted to kill himself and went up and took the gun from him and threw it out into the street," said Miss Chan. She placed the gun she was carrying in the bookcase for fear that Hockridge might use it on himself if he was so inclined.

Witness told the ayah to keep an eye on Hockridge and left for her home. "If I was upset at what had happened and I changed my clothes and put on some ayah's clothes," she said.

Later her elder brother took her to see Mr. C. Y. Kwun, the solicitor.

Mr. Woodhead here pointed out that Miss Chan came forward with the gun. "If I was upset at what had happened and I changed my clothes and put on some ayah's clothes," she said.

Later her elder brother took her to see Mr. C. Y. Kwun, the solicitor.

Hearing is proceeding.

## Legislative Council

The reappointment of Dr. the Hon. I. Newton and the Hon. T. L. Bowring as Official Members of the Legislative Council until April 30, 1952, was announced in the Gazette this morning.

Also reappointed as Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council until April 30, 1952, were the Hon. T. N. Chan, Dr. the Hon. S. M. Chiu, the Hon. Lee Wai-choi, K.C., the Hon. M. M. Watson, the Hon. C.E.M. Terry and the Hon. M. W. Lo.

## Appointments

The following Government appointments were announced in the Gazette this morning.

Mr. N.F. Wright to be Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Mr. F. Shaeks to be Commissioner, Rating and Valuation Department; and Messrs. R.S.W. Winter and W.H. Latimer to be permanent magistrates, with effect from July 12, 1950, and January 11, 1951, respectively.

The thirtysixth (C) in the series of lessons in Cantonese to be broadcast over Radio Hongkong by Mr. S. K. Lee will be given this evening at 6.30.

For the guidance of listeners we publish below a summary of the lessons. Summaries for subsequent lessons will be published in the China Mail every Tuesday and Friday for the duration of this radio feature.

LESSON 36

Breakfast (Refer to page 128, "Cantonese Simplified").

Vocabulary: A final sound usually expressing urgency.

221. (1)ha(3). To be or have enough.

(2)1. (1)haam. Satisfy. Satisfied.

222. (1)yeem. Salt.

223. (1)yeem. Powder. Flour.

224. (1)yeem. To boil. A kettle.

225. (1)yeem. Sweet.

226. (1)yeem. Strong (taste).

227. (1)yeem. Fresh.

228. (1)yeem. To have enough money.

229. (1)yeem. To be good enough.

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